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Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1867.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom.

COME AND HEAR
WISEMAN'S
New Orchestra
4.30 AND 7.30

[347]

No. 18,889. 號九廿百八千八萬一第 日四初月九年午戊 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 8TH, 1918. 二拜禮 號八月十年七國民華中 PRIOR, \$3 PER MONTH.

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PORTLAND CEMENT.
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TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS	
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- 20% " 19th December.
- 20% " 16th January.
- 30% " 30th January.

and loans will be granted against this security to enable purchasers to pay in instalments covering longer periods. Particulars and forms on application.

HOW TO USE PROSPERITY.
OUR DUTY WHEN THE WAR IS OVER.

Preaching at St. John's Cathedral on Sunday morning, from the text Phil. 4. xii. the Rev. H. Copley Moyle said:—How few there are who can truthfully echo the boast of St. Paul "I have learned both to be filled and to be hungry, both to abound and to be in want. I suppose most people would at first think that it enters 'to abound' than 'to be in want' and yet the deeper thinkers and the wisest men in all ages tell us quite plainly that it is much harder to know how to be rich, prosperous and successful, than to know how to be poor and unsuccessful.

Most men would say "give me riches and prosperity, and I will know how to use them," but most men would be wrong. It is much easier to become rich than to be rich. There is the tendency to say, as the rich fool in the parable said: "Soul thou hast much goods, laid up for many years; take thine ease, eat, drink and be merry," and the man who says that, or aims at a time when he can say that, knows not how to be rich. Again, there is the man who piles up wealth but grudges to spend it—the man of miserly spirit; he knows 'not how to be rich. Riches are given to men to use, not merely for themselves, but for the glory of God and the good of their fellowmen. He is a wise rich man who can say that his riches are being used to promote the glory of God and to make his fellowmen better and happier, but the rich man who uses his riches only for self-gratification and selfish enjoyment is a spectacle to make the angels weep. The man who lets his money make him selfish, or cruel, or worse, or idle, simply does not know how to be rich. He is a blunderer in a great art. It is such men who cause the violent hatred between different classes in the community which we too often see. The rich man who knows the power of riches and uses it to afflict and trample on his poorer neighbours is a man who knows not how to be rich. He has in his hand the means of giving happiness and doing much good in the world, and he uses it to make the world worse. One of the most pathetic and pitiful objects in the world is the rich man who knows not how to be rich.

But the man who, as his riches increase, becomes more sympathetic, more generous, more ready to give his unpaid labour to the many good causes which are constantly calling for workers, that man knows how to be rich. To him, money is a power for good, and his friends and neighbours rise up and call him blessed. He has learned the secret of which St. Paul speaks. He knows how to be filled. He knows how to abound. He has recognised in his money a gift from God, and he uses it for God's glory and the welfare of his fellowmen.

Prosperity has more dangers than adversity. That is true of individuals and of nations. Our nation, together with our Allies, has been passing through a time of adversity during the last four years, and that time of adversity has shown what grand qualities lay latent in our nation. There has been the wonderful physical courage which has been shown by men who were not brought up to encounter such dangers. Men taken from the clerk's desk and shopman's counter have shown a splendid courage which we have been accustomed to think of as the special possession of those who led a more hardy life. We were so often told that our race was degenerating and losing its hardihood and vigour, that the wonderful physical courage of our men under the absolutely unprecedented conditions of modern warfare has been a revelation to many.

And the time of adversity has shown what a wonderful power of self-control and endurance has been possessed by the majority of our nation—power to work and to suffer, to bear bereavement and pain, to take up new and unfamiliar tasks, and to avoid panic.

We may indeed thank God that our nation and her Allies have been able to bear adversity as they have done. And now it seems as though the worst is past. We may yet have to wait some time before peace comes. We may yet have to make great efforts and sacrifice many precious lives, but the tide of victory seems to be steadily flowing in our favour, and we ask ourselves: "What is to happen after the war? The Prime Minister, speaking recently in London, suggested that there were two alternatives, two possibilities, lying before us, after the war. One is that the war will be so severe the millions who have passed through its fires, whether in France or in the anxiety at home; that their vision will have been broadened, that their sympathies will have been deepened, that their outlook will have been elevated, and their purpose rendered clearer, firmer, and more exalted. There are millions who have been in daily contact with death, walking hourly over its trap-doors; they have come into contact with very terrible realities—that is one view. "But," he went on to say, "there is another alternative and another view. You have millions who have endured privation, discomfort, wretchedness, as well as faced terror, and who have made up their minds when it is over to have a good time for the rest of their lives. That is a very dangerous frame of mind for a nation to be in."

It will not do for us to take it for granted that the world will be better after the war. There is the danger of reaction against which the Prime Minister has warned us. There is a danger that when peace comes there will be some who will wish at once to throw off the restrictions and the labours which they have recognised as necessary in time of war. How are we to meet this danger and overcome it? How are we to learn the secret of bearing prosperity so that we gain from it all the blessings which it can bestow? Surely the secret is this: (Continued at foot of next column.)

PORTUGUESE ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION AT CANTON.

The Portuguese community of Canton celebrated the eighth anniversary of the establishment of the Republic of Portugal in fitting style on Saturday, when practically every member of the community in Canton and many from adjacent places helped to make the occasion a success. The Portuguese gunboat "Vasco" came from Macao to take part in the celebrations. Lieut. Antonguia, the commander, represented H.E. the Governor of Macao, and the Rev. Father Pitta represented the very Rev. Costa Nunes, the chief ecclesiastical authority in Macao.

The celebrations commenced with the formal opening of the new Portuguese School, of which the Vice-Consul, Mr. A. Basto, is the principal and Miss Maria Fernanda Sequeira is the lady assistant. The establishment of the school is mainly due to the efforts of Dr. Amadeu da Silva, the Consul for Portugal, who, during his five months' tenure of office, recognised that a school for the children of the community was a much desired want. Every Portuguese child of school age in Canton is now a pupil of the school.

In opening the institution, Dr. Amadeu da Silva said that he had always thought that a school of their own was badly needed at which their children could learn of the past glories of Portugal, its manners and customs, and so fit themselves to be good and patriotic citizens. He was sure the School had a great future before it.

There was a reception at the Consulate at 4 p.m., and a dinner at 8 p.m. The dinner was attended by every member of the community (about 80 gentlemen and 50 ladies) as well as a number of Chinese who are Portuguese subjects. The Consul spoke in glowing terms of the spirit of patriotism which pervaded the community not only in Canton itself, but also in Macao and in Hongkong. It was right that they should be proud of their country and that they should honour their Republic by the celebration they were holding.

A musical dance and a concert followed the programme of the latter, however, was curtailed by the receipt of a telegram announcing the sudden death of an uncle of the Consul.

By kind permission of the Chinese military authorities a Chinese military band played at the opening of the School and at the dinner.

BANK RETURNS FOR SEPTEMBER.

The returns of the average amount of bank-notes in circulation and of specie in reserve in Hongkong, during the month ended 30th September, 1918, as certified by the managers of the respective Banks are as follows:—

Bank	Average Amount	Specie in Reserve
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	8,334,847	5,000,000
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	21,831,638	17,000,000
Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.	1,098,713	550,000
Total	831,365,093	22,550,000

* Sterling Securities deposited with the Crown Agents valued at £150,000.
† Securities with the Crown Agents £125,000.

WINTER COMFORTS FOR SIBERIA.

COL. WARD'S APPEAL.

The following letter has been received by the General Officer Commanding (Major-General F. Ventris) from Lieut. Colonel John Ward, M.P. C.M.G.:—

"I write you privately to point out that under my command there are Czech and Cossack soldiers, all of whom are poorly clothed and without comforts as regards warm clothing, etc. Should the ladies of Hongkong feel disposed to send warm clothing, or anything for comfort, for these men I would undertake to see the goods distributed. I feel sure there is hardly any necessity for my mentioning our own men, as they will be thankful for anything for comfort for the coming winter. Wishing the ladies every success in their undertaking."

General Ventris proposes to ask Lieut. Colonel Ward to distribute articles received from the Queen Mary's Needlework Guild to his own men or Czechs and Cossacks, at his discretion.

same for nations as for individuals. We have to see in our prosperity, not a cause for selfish enjoyment, but a call to unselfish labour. We must recognise that we have a great Empire, not to brag about, but to use for the glory of God and the good of the world. We have, perhaps, almost felt in the four years, when so many younger and better lives than ours were being sacrificed in the great struggle, we have almost felt ashamed to be alive, ashamed to be living in peace whilst other and better men were dying. But if we have not had the chance of dying for our country in the cause of justice and truth, God is calling us to something no less difficult. He is calling us to live to complete the work of regenerating the world which has been begun by those who have laid down their lives. They have died that truth and honour may prevail and that tyranny may be overcome; it is for us to see that the work is completed. Never has there been a time in the history of the world when there has been greater need of men and women filled with a lofty ideal of duty than there is to-day. Never has there been a time so rich in possibilities of good as the days that are coming after the war. It is a glorious privilege to be alive to-day. To-day the world is in the melting-pot, and we are privileged to be assistants in the world of remoulding it according to the will of God, to make it a better, freer, happier, purer, healthier, holier world than it has even been before. May God give us grace to rise to the high standard demanded of us.

COTTON ADULTERATION.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ANTI-ADULTERATION SOCIETY AT SHANGHAI.

The seventh annual meeting of the Cotton Anti-Adulteration Association of Shanghai was held on September 30th, in the board-room of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., Mr. E. C. Pearce presiding.

The Chairman stated that during the twelve months ended July 31st, the Association had dealt with more cotton than in any similar period of its existence, the quantity as compared with the last two seasons being:—

1917/1918	Pcks.	654,435
1918/1917	"	829,013
1917/1916	"	1,180,197

Of the quantity, 1,160,197 piculs; 84 per cent. contained more than 12 per cent. of moisture, and 7 per cent. contained over 15 per cent., curiously enough the same percentage as for the previous season. Allowing the Chinese up to 12 per cent. for the so-called natural moisture in China cotton, no less than 71 per cent. that came under the notice of the Association contained added water. In other words 823,700 piculs of cotton were adulterated to an extent exceeding 12 per cent.

At a meeting held on November 16th last and attended by Mr. H. H. Johnson, Mr. E. L. Hain and Mr. S. S. Chien, representing the Cotton Department of the Bureau of Agriculture and Commerce, were passed resolutions calling the attention of the great deal of all adulteration in cotton, urging upon the Government the necessity to make the adulteration of cotton with water above 15 per cent. a criminal offence, and recommending that the number of cotton farms under Government control be increased to grow the plant and to furnish improved seed to the farmers in the district.

These resolutions were duly despatched to the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce and on December 10th last year Mr. N. S. Wang, Chief of the Bureau of Agriculture and Forestry, Peking, replied admitting the "vital importance" of the matter and promising that, as soon as the report of the representatives of the Department was submitted, "we will immediately take the matter into consideration and do our best to attain to the aim of eradicating such a great abuse as water adulteration, and to increase our experimenting work in order to propagate the improved varieties of cotton to a much wider extent."

Since the receipt of this letter the committee had heard nothing further from Peking. The lack of the Chinese Government in affording protection to one of its largest domestic trades was a matter of great regret and their inaction amounted almost to criminal neglect.

The accounts showed that the Association had at its credit on the season's working Tls. 30,533.85, which, added to the balance carried forward last year, gave Tls. 31,021.18, which it was decided to apportion as follows:—

To interest on the Guarantee Fund	Tls. 2,578.00
To Reserve Fund	15,000.00
To Investment Fluctuation account	2,000.00
To carry forward	11,443.18
Total	Tls. 31,021.18

The enhanced profits, it was explained, were due to the extra amount of cotton that had passed through the Association's hands. The committee were reducing the testing fees from an approximate 7 cents per picul to 5 cents per picul from October 1st.

THE ARMISTICE AND SHANGHAI.

EXCHANGE FORCED DOWN BY CHINESE PANIC.

Owing to a misunderstanding over the import of the display of Allied flags on September 30th, the impression got abroad in Chinese circles that the Allies were celebrating the near approach of peace, and when early telegrams on the following day announced to show Allied advantages on all fronts, the Chinese became excited and sterling exchange slumped 6d. Those who were glad to sell on September 30th at 5/6 were purchasing the next afternoon at 5/0.

The banks' opening T. T. quotation at 9.30 a.m. on October 1st was 1d. down at 5/5; half an hour later it had dropped to 5/4; at 10.30 o'clock the official quotation was 5/3, the market being weak, and although the official quotation stood unchanged at 5/3 throughout the day, business was done as low as 5/0 for December.

Working on the idea that peace was in sight, the Chinese early in the day were in mad haste to cover imports, and speculators also bought. Toward the close those who were panicky in the morning calmed down and were trying to re-assemble some of their purchases made earlier in the day.

It may be believed that the worst of the storm has been weathered and that there is no reason for further panic (says the N.C. Daily News of October 2nd) but it remains to be seen what will happen so far off as December settlement.

THE SERVICES AND THE DOLLAR.

All who know the unfair incidence of the enhanced exchange on the salaries of diplomatic and consular officials, as well as naval and military officers, will echo the statement made on their behalf at the annual meeting of the China Association (overseen the London and China Express). Exchange at 3s. 6d. to \$1 yields far fewer dollars to the government than when the rate is 1s. 9d. Some little relief has been given by the Treasury, but not nearly enough. It is believed something further may be done for diplomatic and consular officials, but the fighting services are entitled also to a further measure of relief. We agree that the whole position is eminently unsatisfactory, and what seems particularly curious is that it was understood that the Hongkong Government had offered to bear the whole burden of the loss in exchange incurred by our naval and military services for the duration of the war, but that this offer was, and still is, declined from home. It is not a question of war bonuses, so liberally dealt out at home, but it is one requiring equitable adjustment.

QUEEN MARY'S NEEDLEWORK GUILD.

REPORT OF THE HONGKONG BRANCH FOR SEPTEMBER.

CITY HALL WORK PARTY (under Mrs. Lamont, for Mrs. Stabb):—15 mosquito nets, 6 dressing gowns, 13 small pillows, 3 reversible jackets, 5 pairs of slippers, 3 milk covers, 13 belts, 1 pair operation stockings, 3 bed jackets, 3 doz. handkerchiefs, 9 scrubbers, 66 pairs of pyjamas, 80 shirts 87 vests, and 3 comfort bags.

Other Little Bit Society (under Mrs. Green):—Five cases of work have been forwarded to the City Hall as follows:—Case No. 1: 2 quilts, 2 pillows, 14 mufflers, 42 pairs stretcher boots, 1 sweater, 4 floor cloths, 30 vests, and 1 lot reading matter. Case No. 2: 2 quilts, 2 pillows, 140 suits pyjamas, and 1 lot reading matter. Case No. 3: 60 mufflers, 44 sweaters, 30 suits pyjamas, 1 lot reading matter. Case No. 4: 7 quilts, 7 pillows, 108 pairs bed socks, 4 mufflers, 13 pieces clothing, 11 ties, 3 pairs mittens, and 11 comfort bags. Case No. 5: 14 vests, 100 pairs slippers, 21 meat covers, 250 eye and ear bandages, 38 milk covers, 1,158 roller bandages.

In addition to the above the following have been given to local men who have left the Colony for the Front:—13 sweaters, 21 mufflers, 2 pairs socks, 17 suits pyjamas, and 9 vests.

Union Church (under Mrs. Macdonald):—134 shirts, 134 handkerchiefs, 23 vests, 138 pairs knee-caps, 150 helmets and caps, 13 mufflers, 1 trench sweater, 21 cholera belts, and 42 pairs socks.

Wesleyan Church Working Party (under Mrs. Robinson):—Articles sent to the City Hall for the month of September:—50 shirts, 8 mufflers, 49 pairs socks, 34 doz. handkerchiefs, 48 scrubbers, 2 pyjamas, 1,188 roller bandages, 4 vests, 40 balacava caps, 98 knee caps, 24 mops, 1 surgical stockings, 1 gloves, and 1 cuffs.

Articles sent to troops leaving the Colony in September:—4 mufflers, 15 pairs socks, 91 doz. handkerchiefs, 4 pyjamas, 5 balacava caps, and 5 knee-caps.

Catholic Women's League (under Miss Loureiro):—8 mufflers, 12 helmets, 3 caps, 2 sleeveless sweaters, 15 pairs socks, 26 pairs knee-caps, 312 handkerchiefs, 584 food covers, 30 scrubbers, 5 mosquito nets, 25 hospital squares, 338 swabs, and 1,819 roller bandages.

Helen May Institute (under Mrs. Jordan):—576 rolled bandages, 31 triangular bandages, 5 capeline bandages, 10 anti-vermin shirts, 32 knee-caps, 7 pairs socks, 1 pair surgical stockings, and 100 swabs.

Peak Club (under Mrs. Sutherland):—624 roller bandages, 60 many-tail bandages, 174 shell swabs, 216 sponge swabs, 264 gauze swabs, 9 head bandages, and 6 pneumonia jackets.

U.S.R.C. (under Mrs. Keigwin):—338 roller bandages, 9 eye bandages, 7 mufflers, 75 swabs, 25 pairs socks, 4 helmets, 2 wool caps, 18 pairs knee-caps, 5 scrubbers, and 1 pair operation stockings.

The following letter has been received:—

American Consulate Service, Hongkong, October 4th, 1918.
Dear Mrs. Hickling:—I have for acknowledgment your note of October 3rd, and the large case of surgical dressings and bandages made by the Q.M.N.G. which accompanied it. Of course it is needless for me to say that we thank the guild through you for this example of co-operation, but I wish to particularly say that we thank you not only for the gift itself but for the spirit of co-operation and goodwill which prompted it. We appreciate all this good feeling as well as your help more than I can say, and I trust that you will be able to convey to the members of the guild our feeling in the matter. Thanking you most cordially on behalf of the members of the American Red Cross.—I am, very sincerely yours, (Signed) GEORGE B. ANDERSON.

MACAO NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

MACAO, October 7th.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE REPUBLIC.

The eighth anniversary of the establishment of the Portuguese Republic was celebrated very quietly in this city. There was an official reception at 11 a.m. at Government House, when salutes were fired from the Monte Fort and from the gunboat "Patria."

In the afternoon a party of girls and boys went round the city selling flowers, cigars and flags. A very substantial sum was raised on behalf of the poor and the Red Cross Society. At night the public buildings were illuminated.

A PORTUGUESE MARRIAGE.

The marriage was celebrated yesterday at St. Lawrence Church of Mr. F. B. F. Rodrigues son of General Barboza and Miss A. Jorge daughter of the late Mr. Azeiteiro Jorge who met with his death at the Hongkong Race Course disaster. The best men were the Chief Justice and Mr. Assumpcao.

NEW GOVERNOR OF MACAO.

Our new Governor, Senhor Arthur Tamagnini de Souza Barboza, is expected to arrive in your port on October 10th, but His Excellency will not come to Macao until Saturday next. The gunboat "Patria" will call at Hongkong to bring H.E. to Macao.

SPORT.

GOLF.

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

For the Junior Championship of the Royal Hongkong Golf Club, Mr. Geddes has kindly offered a cup for the winner, and Mr. G. M. Young has offered another for the runner-up in a competition for the Championship of players with handicaps of over 10. Those with handicaps of 10 have the option of entering for either this or the ordinary championship competition.

The competition is to be played over the main course at Fanling, commencing on Sunday, October 13th. Match play preliminary rounds 18 holes; final, 36 holes. Entries close to-day and are to be made on the lists at Fanling or Happy Valley, or by notice to the Hon. Secretary.

GENERAL MILITARY SERVICE TRIBUNAL.

MR. CHAMPKIN'S CRITICISM OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

OFFICIALS' RIGHT TO BE FAULT-FINDING ON PROPER OCCASION.

TWO MEN ENROLLED.

A meeting of the General Military Service Tribunal was held in the Council Chamber yesterday afternoon, when the Chief Justice, Sir William Rees-Davies, presided over a full attendance of members.

There were six cases upon the agenda. Mr. N. I. Brewer, of Messrs. Brewer & Co., was applying for an extension of the temporary exemption previously granted but the Chairman announced that medical certificates had been received showing that Mr. Brewer was in the General Civil Hospital suffering from pneumonia. It was not anticipated that he would be fit for work for some two or three months and the Tribunal, in the circumstances, had, therefore, decided to grant him a further two months' exemption. The case of Mr. J. Crookdale, of the Asiatic Petroleum Company, was heard in private and, subsequently, the Chairman announced that Mr. Crookdale would be granted exemption for as long as he was engaged in the special work which he is now doing. The result of the consideration of the other cases was as follows:

M. H. Kennedy—Total exemption.
F. Syme-Thomson—to be enrolled.
W. F. Gibbins—one month's extension.
A. K. Mackenzie—to be enrolled.

MR. M. R. KENNEDY.

The case of Mr. M. R. Kennedy, of the Mercantile Bank of India, was the first considered. Mr. S. Champkin appeared on behalf of the bank.

The CHAIRMAN (to Mr. Kennedy)—You were granted exemption for three months in order to give the bank time to make further arrangements, and the decision of the Tribunal, at the time, was that the bank could come back to the Tribunal, if absolutely necessary, to request further exemption. Since then the Mercantile Bank, on your behalf, has appealed to the Governor-in-Council. After a full hearing the appeal was adjourned for four weeks. Subsequently, the bank addressed a letter to the Governor-in-Council which members of this Tribunal have had an opportunity of reading and considering. The matter came up again before the Governor-in-Council on August 8th, and, after a full discussion, the Council declined to interfere with the decision of the Tribunal but stated that you could go back to the Tribunal, and if the Tribunal refused to grant you total exemption, or against whatever decision it came to, you could again appeal to the Governor-in-Council. The position, then, is this: The Tribunal, after full consideration of the case, granted you temporary exemption. The Governor-in-Council has, so far as it goes, confirmed the action of the Tribunal, but you are perfectly free now to put forward any new grounds in support of the present application. First of all, perhaps, I should ask Mr. Champkin whether any efforts have been made to find anyone from Home as a substitute.

Mr. CHAMPKIN—Every effort has been made but without success. I have received a cable and also a letter from the Managing Director of the bank stating that the head office has done its utmost to get a discharged man from the army to come out East, but, so far, without result, and that it is impossible to relieve Mr. Kennedy from London or any other branch.

The CHAIRMAN—I take it anyone who came out would have to be an expert in banking matters, because the gist of your contention before the Governor-in-Council, as I understand it, was that a gentleman with experience in banking was required to replace Mr. Kennedy. You have communicated with London but they hold out no hope of being able to meet your requirements.

Mr. CHAMPKIN—No hope whatever.

The CHAIRMAN—It appears, from the records, that the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank were expecting three men to join their Eastern staff to replace people from here. Your efforts in that direction have been futile?

Mr. CHAMPKIN—Yes.

The CHAIRMAN—Your pre-war staff was three and at present it is three. The work cannot be done with less!

Mr. CHAMPKIN—The work cannot possibly be done with less. How does your staff compare with the International Bank?

In answer to a query from Mr. Champkin, Col. Passy announced that the International Bank had four men left out of eight.

Mr. CHAMPKIN—It must be remembered that I have a note issue, and the International Bank has not.

The CHAIRMAN—And, also, I suppose, you would claim that your's is a British bank and the International Bank is an American bank?

Mr. CHAMPKIN—I do not make any such claim because I think the International Bank is quite prepared to stand on the same footing as myself irrespective of nationality. Continuing, Mr. Champkin said—it will perhaps be convenient if I make a brief statement to the Tribunal with regard to my position in this matter.

I was glad Mr. Kennedy's case was referred to the Appeal Tribunal, despite the fact that the Military Authorities did not claim him, because I wanted to make it quite clear that I applied for his exemption only on very necessary grounds. You have the papers concerning that appeal and no doubt you will be guided to some extent by them, so it will be quite relevant if I draw attention to one or two matters that were dealt with by the Executive Council, or rather by some few members of the Executive Council in what I think was a very misleading and injudicious way. The first was that the written statement I submitted to the Appeal Tribunal did not add anything fresh to the evidence I gave before this Tribunal. That, sir, is not the case.

Presumably you have that statement before you, and it is not necessary for me to point out that it contains very convincing figures that I did not think fit to disclose originally. It states a case that carried conviction to all the members. It convinced and impressed the leading banker and the best business brains in the Colony, yet it was dismissed by His Excellency with a passing reference.

The CHAIRMAN—How do you know that?

Mr. CHAMPKIN—I am going on the reported proceedings of the Appeal Council. It was dismissed with a passing reference to an exchange of telegrams with my head office, as if the statement contained nothing beyond that which was of no importance at all. I think I have good grounds for protesting against this unfair inference. The second point concerned the substitution list. His Excellency stated that there were a number of good men on the list and he must have been singularly misinformed to have made that statement. He certainly mentioned one man, but you will see that when I asked His Excellency if that man's services were available the reply was "I am afraid not." One could hardly call him a good man in the circumstances I suppose, but who were the other good men? I wrote to the substitution officer to enquire and here is his reply: "I regret I have no one to offer you." Could absurdity go any further! A good deal was said about the cadets employed by the Hongkong bank but these gentlemen were never on the substitution list, nor was the fact that they were at any time available made public by His Excellency's order after they had commenced their duties in that bank. I have always been quite willing and anxious to conform to the sound and patriotic views of the leading banker here in the matter of conscription or bank assistants, but his example is conveniently misquoted against me by His Excellency and his views are just as conveniently ignored, as are those of every other business man on the Appeal Tribunal. Surely this is most inconsistent and unjust. Now consider His Excellency's statement that he would not hesitate to run the risk of having his signature forged. Well, just after His Excellency propounded this astonishing view of the responsibility of a customer to his banker, someone is alleged to have put it to the test, and if you read your police news you will have seen that he was committed for trial on Mr. Kennedy's evidence as recently as last week. Surely it is a very elementary point of law and of business, and one that is well known to every lawyer and business man, that the risk of forgery is one that ordinarily falls not on the customer but on the banker. I ask you if it is for one moment conceivable to you as business men that a prudent banker can view the prospect of forged cheques with the complacency that His Excellency seems to consider quite fitting? Let me remark, in passing, that if there is no obligation on a customer to take precautions against the forgery of his signature the remarkable epidemic of crime against banks that has broken out within the past few weeks will be very difficult to cope with. The statement that His Excellency could learn all the signatures in my bank in two days will not, I think, carry any more weight with you than it does with me. Surely with the questionable propriety of such a statement directed in a British Colony at a British bank with a very long and honourable connection with the Colony, the assertion is manifestly absurd. I represent, as you know, important business interests that are not bounded by my own bank. I have given you the figures of my turnover in foreign exchange, a very large proportion of which is on account of India, the Straits and America, and is therefore directly on Government account for the financing of war shipments of food and material. It rests with you to decide if this business is to be the sport of a small minority of officials who confessedly know little of what it means, or if the well-balanced and considered opinion of the business community is to prevail in a matter that will affect every bank in the Colony, for if the business of my bank is seriously dislocated the interests of every bank will suffer. Every assessor that has sat on the Appeal Tribunal has recognised that and has protested against the official attitude in this matter. I put these considerations strongly before you as business men. I am not wanting in respect for the official members of the Executive Council and I would not deny them their undoubted right to be factious on proper and convenient occasions, but I do feel it necessary, in the public interest as well as in my own, to protest most strongly against the marked indifference of a small section of officials in this Colony to vital business and Imperial interests that they make no pretence to understand. I take the view that a bank which is engaged in Imperial work and is entrusted with the custody and management of public funds is doing its plain duty towards the country by safeguarding the interests of the public which are the interests of the country. Yet His Excellency says if we adopt the attitude of protecting public interests, "where shall we be?"—surely a most disquieting statement from a public official. Any business man, and any soldier who is a strategist in the widest sense, can tell His Excellency where we should have been by this time if the protection of public interests had not been the special care of every wise and far-seeing statesman who has had to deal with the economic problems of this war. I ask you to consider these things as having an important bearing on the policy of these officials whose views on Imperial affairs are so contracted to admit of business considerations, and who appear to regard the great commercial and Imperial interests of this Colony as a kind of unworthy and sordid obstacle to the successful prosecution of the war. I feel sure that you will have little difficulty in deciding that the majority in the Appeal Tribunal have every right to expect that their views shall not be arbitrarily set aside by the Governor, that such a policy at a critical time like this is totally wrong in principle, harmful in every sense and opposed to those Imperial interests and war efforts that business men, under very considerable difficulties, are doing their best to serve.

The CHAIRMAN—This is not an appeal from the Governor-in-Council. We have listened, with all respect, to what you have said, but we have to deal with the case on its merits. The action of His Excellency and the Executive Council appertains to them.

Mr. CHAMPKIN—As you have read the papers dealing with that appeal I can only assume that you will be guided to some extent by those proceedings. I have to expose certain fallacies which were brought forward at the Appeal Council. All my case is fully contained in my letter of July 2nd, to the Appeal Council, which I think you have all seen. It would be impossible to carry on my business

without Mr. Kennedy. If he goes it means abandoning all my exchange business which, as I have pointed out, deals very largely with India, the Straits and America and is largely on Government account.

The CHAIRMAN—You put it to us that if Mr. Kennedy is taken it will mean the practical stopping of all your foreign exchange and business?

Mr. CHAMPKIN—I hold instructions to stop it.

The CHAIRMAN—You give the Tribunal that assurance?

Mr. CHAMPKIN—That is so. The Tribunal considered the matter in private, and, subsequently, the Chairman announced that Mr. Kennedy would be granted absolute exemption.

MR. F. SYME THOMSON.

The next case considered was that of Mr. F. Syme Thomson, of Messrs. Dodwell & Co.—Mr. S. H. Dodwell was present on behalf of the firm.

The CHAIRMAN (to Mr. Syme Thomson)—You are in the firm of Messrs. Dodwell & Co. You were before the Tribunal in July last when the Tribunal decided to enrol you with a suspension for three months. The business of the firm is that of shipping and general mercantile. Your pre-war staff was 12 Europeans and six Portuguese. Now, including Mr. Dodwell, it is eight Europeans. Five of the Hongkong staff, I understand, have left for military service. Messrs. Morton Smith and Nixon, of your firm, both of military age, were exempted at the previous meeting of the Tribunal. You are 31 years of age and single, and are in charge of the imports and exports department. In addition to that, you have, I think, the rare distinction of being a member of my profession. I do not know whether that is of material assistance to Messrs. Dodwell & Co., but it is a fact. In addition to the imports and exports department I understand you are in charge of the insurance department, but I do not think you claim to be an expert in insurance. Your firm is agent for various companies with head offices elsewhere. You have had some military training in the Cambridge University volunteers and in the London and Scottish. In a letter written to the Tribunal your firm says that Mr. Barretto, an assistant in your department, is leaving the firm. I understand, also, that Mr. Dodwell, who has just returned from leave, has engaged a Canadian office to come here to work in the export department. He is coming, I take it?

Mr. DODWELL—He is here.

The CHAIRMAN—You put it to us that you would have been prepared to acquiesce in the decision of the Tribunal and allow Mr. Syme Thomson to go if Mr. Barretto had been available to go on with the new man, Mr. Coulter?

Mr. DODWELL—Yes. Mr. Barretto is an expert engaged in dealing with South China produce. I did my best to induce him to stay with us, but he would not.

The CHAIRMAN—Your letter goes on to deal with the Imperial aspect of the case and states that Messrs. Dodwell & Co. have contributed to the Imperial Exchequer £300,000 during 1916, and 1917 in income tax and excess profits, the bulk of which is derived from trading abroad.

Continuing, Mr. Syme Thomson said you find Mr. Barretto invaluable for Mr. Syme Thomson—He is an absolute expert.

Mr. DODWELL—I do not think it was made clear at the previous meeting of the Tribunal that we do quite a large export business in all sorts of South China commodities, and you cannot work that business with a man who knows nothing about it. Mr. Barretto had the knowledge and with him and Mr. Coulter the department could have been worked satisfactorily.

The CHAIRMAN—At the last meeting of the Tribunal your firm did not know that Mr. Barretto was going?

Mr. DODWELL—No. When I heard of the decision of the Tribunal I telegraphed that I did not intend to resist Mr. Syme Thomson's going or to apply for a further extension, but now, when I get back, Mr. Barretto informs me that he is leaving and so, with reluctance, I have to apply for a further extension.

Mr. SYME THOMSON—He is an absolute expert.

The CHAIRMAN—The fact of your return to the Colony makes no difference as far as this particular department is concerned?

Mr. DODWELL—None whatever.

The CHAIRMAN—I take it you are anxious to let Mr. Syme Thomson go and that Mr. Syme Thomson personally is anxious to go.

Mr. DODWELL—Yes, that is so, but I cannot continue that department without him.

The CHAIRMAN—Do you think, supposing the Tribunal was to grant further exemption to Mr. Syme Thomson, that this Mr. Coulter would be able to acquire a sufficient knowledge of the business in a few months?

Mr. DODWELL—I think he might. If the Tribunal would grant a further exemption to Mr. Syme Thomson, in order that Mr. Coulter might have an opportunity of gaining some experience, I would certainly do my best to carry on with Mr. Coulter then. I should like to be able to allow Mr. Thomson to go.

The CHAIRMAN—Has Mr. Coulter had any experience before?

Mr. DODWELL—He was with the bank of British North America and with the International Harvester Company. He is a business man but has no experience of our particular trade.

The CHAIRMAN—What happened to Mr. Weill?

Mr. DODWELL—He is now a prisoner in Germany.

Mr. LANG—How long has Mr. Barretto been in your employ?

Mr. DODWELL—Five years.

Mr. ADAMSON—Has Mr. Syme Thomson the expert knowledge possessed by Mr. Barretto?

Mr. SYME THOMSON—Not to the same extent. I have only been in the job for three and a half years.

The CHAIRMAN—You are anxious to go? Mr. SYME THOMSON—My passage is already booked, sir.

Mr. ADAMSON—Is there another man who could come down here to take your place? What about Poochow?

Mr. DODWELL—We have only one man as far as I know in Poochow.

Mr. ADAMSON—I thought there were two.

Mr. DODWELL—When I went away the other man was on the point of leaving. Moreover, he has no knowledge of this business at all.

Major MORGAN claimed an exemption, with, perhaps, a slight temporary exemption to enable Mr. Coulter to learn the work.

The Tribunal considered the matter in private and, subsequently, the Chairman announced that it had been decided that Mr. Syme Thomson should be enrolled.

MR. A. K. MACKENZIE.

The case of Mr. A. K. Mackenzie, of Messrs. Reiss & Company, was then considered. The remaining men of military age in this firm came before the Tribunal on July 31st.

The CHAIRMAN (to Mr. Mackenzie)—You are in the firm of Messrs. Reiss & Co. and you only reached the age of 18 on September 24th last. Needless to say, you have not yet taken upon yourself the responsibility of matrimony. I understand you are quite agreeable to, and desirous of, doing your duty in this matter. The Tribunal has received to-day a letter signed by Mr. Holyoak, on behalf of Messrs. Reiss & Co., in which he says: "With reference to your notification of September 30th concerning Mr. A. K. Mackenzie, although he is an extremely useful member of our staff and can ill be spared considering how seriously the staff has been reduced by the war, in view of his youth and the fact that he is extremely anxious to be released, we feel that we cannot oppose his enrolment. In justice to Mr. Mackenzie, I should like it stated publicly that we part from him very reluctantly and shall be extremely glad to get him back at the earliest possible moment." That is a very flattering letter from your employers. You say you are willing to go. Well, I can only say that we all wish you the best of luck.

MR. W. F. GIBBINS.

The next case dealt with was that of Mr. W. F. Gibbins, of Messrs. Wilkinson, Hayward & Clark.

The CHAIRMAN (to Mr. Gibbins)—You were exempted at the meeting of the Tribunal on July 31st, for three months to make arrangements. That decision was arrived at after the Tribunal had fully considered all the points urged for your exemption. I need not deal with all the facts before the Tribunal but it was stated that there was an embargo on the export of paints, etc., from England at the time. The Tribunal has received further letter from Messrs. Wilkinson & Clark, written on behalf of your firm, asking for your further exemption until the arrival of Mr. Banham who is your general manager in the Far East.

Mr. GIBBINS—That is so. Mr. Banham is on his way here from Melbourne.

The CHAIRMAN—Your head office is in Shanghai?

Mr. GIBBINS—The head office for the Far East.

In answer to further questions, Mr. Gibbins said he was 29 years of age. He had been in the East for five years but in November next he would have completed 15 years service with the firm.

The CHAIRMAN—The Tribunal, at its previous meeting, had before it the fact that the export of paint was totally prohibited, and it was put to you by the Chairman that, in the circumstances, your presence here could scarcely be regarded as in the Imperial interest or in the essential interests of the Colony.

Mr. GIBBINS—I understand that our head office has been in communication with the Colonial Office and that there are many letters and a lot of new evidence to be placed before the Tribunal. I am simply applying for extension until Mr. Banham arrives when he can look into the whole matter. He will be here in a fortnight.

The CHAIRMAN—The question is would the letters from the Colonial Office affect the position? Do you mean to suggest that the importation of paint to Hongkong is now regarded as an Imperial necessity?

Mr. GIBBINS—I do not know what the letters contain. I think the embargo has now been removed and that the position is rather different regarding supplies.

The CHAIRMAN—When do you say Mr. Banham will be here?

Mr. GIBBINS—About the 21st inst. I am applying for a further month's exemption. Major MORGAN—I have no objection to one month.

The Tribunal considered the matter in private and, subsequently, the Chairman announced that a further one month's exemption would be granted to Mr. Gibbins.

SPORTS.

UNITED SERVICES FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

FIXTURES FOR SEASON 1918-1919.

November 2nd:—

Manchester Regiment v. Royal Navy.

R.G.A. v. Club, Club Ground.

Royal Engineers v. S.C.A., Military Ground.

November 23rd:—

Club v. R.E., Club Ground.

South China Athletic v. Navy, Navy Ground.

R.G.A. v. Manchesters, Military Ground.

December 7th:—

R.E. v. R.G.A., Military Ground.

Club v. Navy, Club Ground.

South China Athletic v. Manchesters, Navy Ground.

December 21st:—

Club v. Manchesters, Navy Ground.

R.E. v. Navy, Navy Ground.

R.G.A. v. S.C.A., Military Ground.

1919.

January 4th:—

R.E. v. Manchesters, Military Ground.

South China Athletic v. Club, Club Ground.

Royal Navy v. R.G.A., Navy Ground.

January 18th:—

South China Athletic v. R.G.A., Club Ground.

Royal Navy v. R.E., Navy Ground.

Manchesters v. Club, Military Ground.

February 1st:—

Navy v. Club, Navy Ground.

R.G.A. v. R.E., Club Ground.

February 15th:—

Club v. S.C.A., Club Ground.

Manchesters v. R.E., Military Ground.

R.G.A. v. Navy, Navy Ground.

March 1st:—

Navy v. Manchesters, Navy Ground.

Club v. R.G.A., Club Ground.

South China Athletic v. R.E., Military Ground.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

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THE BEST QUALITY ENGLISH LEATHER STOCKED IN TWO WEIGHTS. HALF SIZES AND TWO FITTINGS.

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per pair.

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TELEPHONE 346

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Glyn's Hand made Hats Old English make

LATEST STYLES in Soft Felts, Caps, Straws,

and the Popular Velours.

NEGLIGES in all the NEWEST MATERIALS.

SEE WINDOW.

LAWN TENNIS.

DOCKYARD RECREATION CLUB.

A very pleasant afternoon was spent by the tennis section of the Dockyard Recreation Club on the Club's tennis courts on Saturday when an American tournament was held to inaugurate the opening of the tennis season. Twenty members and friends took part, and twenty-four games in all were played by each player. Spoons were provided for the winners of each section: The winners of A section were Mr. Trueman, jun., and Mrs. Harrison; and of B section, Mr. Spanton and Mrs. Bradbury. Mrs. Stanley presented the prizes. The arrangements were ably carried out by the Hon. Secretary (Mr. H. J. Hennessy), ably assisted by the committee.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

MINISTERING CHILDREN'S LEAGUE.

Nov. 2nd-SATURDAY-Nov. 2nd.

THE ANNUAL BAZAAR under the auspices of the above League, will be held by kind permission in the grounds of Government House, on Saturday, NOVEMBER 2nd.

The proceeds, as formerly, will be devoted to Local Charities for Children, the "Orphanage" Cots, Sundry, and Naval and Military funds for orphans.

[3497]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship "VAN WAERWIC"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd. and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 15th Oct. at 5 p.m. will be subject to rent.

All broken, damaged and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined. Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

The Fire Insurance will be effected by as in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., General Managers.

Hongkong, 7th October, 1918. [3498]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Underigned has received instructions from the Liquidator of Messrs. BLACKBURN & COMPANY, F. E. HOBBS, F. J. R. SCHWARTZ, F. H. THIEL, and J. E. DAVENPORT in pursuance of an Order of the Hongkong Government to sell by Public Auction at 3 o'clock in the afternoon,

on

TUESDAY,

the 15th day of October, 1918, at his Auction Rooms in Duddell Street,

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY

situate and being SHAU KWAN MARINE LOT No. 1 and known as Blackhead's Soap Works

IN ONE LOT.

The Property has an area of 95,800 square feet or thereabouts and consists of level ground with a sea wall in good condition on the water front. On the property stands a Soap Factory and buildings in connection therewith comprising two Godowns, one warehouse, a Manager's House, a Boiler and Machine House, an Iron Shed, and a Tank.

A RESERVE PRICE OF \$124,000 HAS BEEN FIXED.

The Property is held for the residue of a term of 99 years from August, 1890. The Crown Rent is \$40 per annum.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be had from:

Messrs. DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON

and HARTSON,

Solicitors for the Liquidator,

or from

Mr. GEORGE P. LAMBERT,

The Auctioneer. [3461]

PUBLIC AUCTION

PARTICULARS and CONDITIONS of the lot to be sold by Public Auction, Sale to be held on TUESDAY, the 15th day of October, 1918, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Yau Ma Tei, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty's Lands, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Bldg.	Boundary Measurements	Area	Value
1	100 ft. by 100 ft.	10,000 sq. ft.	\$10,000
2	100 ft. by 100 ft.	10,000 sq. ft.	\$10,000
3	100 ft. by 100 ft.	10,000 sq. ft.	\$10,000
4	100 ft. by 100 ft.	10,000 sq. ft.	\$10,000
5	100 ft. by 100 ft.	10,000 sq. ft.	\$10,000
6	100 ft. by 100 ft.	10,000 sq. ft.	\$10,000
7	100 ft. by 100 ft.	10,000 sq. ft.	\$10,000
8	100 ft. by 100 ft.	10,000 sq. ft.	\$10,000
9	100 ft. by 100 ft.	10,000 sq. ft.	\$10,000
10	100 ft. by 100 ft.	10,000 sq. ft.	\$10,000

[3495]

BEAUTIFY YOUR HOME.

FLOWERS BEAUTIFY and make attractive THE HOME as nothing else can do.

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No. 10, WYNDHAM STREET, HONGKONG.

P. O. Box 620.

INTIMATIONS

THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHAREHOLDERS are reminded of the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the COMPANY, to be held TO-DAY (TUESDAY), the 8th day of October, 1918, at 12 o'clock, Noon, at the offices of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., Ltd., 10, Duddell Street, Hongkong, for the purpose of considering and if thought fit confirming as a Special Resolution the Resolution set out underneath which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 18th day of September, 1918:

"That the regulations contained in the printed document submitted to the meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof be and the same are hereby approved and that such regulations be and they are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company in substitution for and to the exclusion of all the existing Articles thereof."

Dated the 8th day of September, 1918.
By Order of the Directors,
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., Ltd.,
General Managers. [3446]

HONGKONG FOOTBALL CLUB

THE 31st ANNUAL MEETING of the above Club, will be held in the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., Ltd., (top floor) by kind permission, TO-DAY (TUESDAY), 8th October, 1918, at 3.30 p.m.
W. J. MORRISON,
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 4th October, 1918. [3488]

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

LOST.

TRANSFER RECEIPT No. 230 issued to Mr. CHIU HONG PING for Transfer of 500 shares of this Company into the name having been MISLAIN, LOST, OR DESTROYED, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that unless the said Receipt is produced at this Office within 30 days from the date hereof, the Certificate for the said Shares will be delivered to the said Mr. CHIU HONG PING, and the Transfer Receipt will thereafter be held by the Company as null and void.

By Order of the Board, W. E. ROBERTS, Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st October, 1918. [2471]

LOST.

ONE CAMPHOR WOOD BOX marked GEARE HONGKONG discharged at Kowloon Wharf from the N.Y.K. S.S. "INABA MARU" on August 18th, 1918. Suitable reward to person supplying information as to its whereabouts.

By Order of the Board, W. E. ROBERTS, Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st October, 1918. [2471]

WANTED.

BRITISH (of pure Scottish descent) with long clerical experience in Offices of Public Works Companies and having had practical and theoretical training in Engineering, desires employment in Mercantile or other Office. Willing to try any class of work where prospects are good. First-class references as to character, etc.

Apply—Box 2477, Care of "Daily Press" Office. [3477]

G. R.

SANITARY BOARD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

To the OWNERS OF DOMESTIC BUILDINGS.

TAKE NOTICE that under No. 3 of the DOMESTIC CLEANLINESS and VENTILATION BYE-LAWS (as amended), every Domestic Building or part of such Building within the EASTERN Division of the City of Victoria and the EASTERN Division of Kowloon and New Kowloon, occupied by Members of more than one family, except those within the European Reservation or in Kowloon South of Austin Road or those parts of a Domestic Building used as a Shop, Office or Godown, must be CLEANED and LIMEWASHED THROUGHOUT by the owners during the months of October and November.

N.B.—The word "throughout" used in this Notice means that the Houses should be lime-washed in respect of all the Walls of each Room, all Ceilings, Partitions, Stair Casings and Stair Linings, all Ceilings and the Undersides of Rafters in Main Buildings, Offices and Servants' Quarters and inclusive of Verandahs.

The Backyard must have its containing Walls lime-washed up to the level of the First Floor. Carved, Painted or Polished Woodwork in good condition, however, need not be lime-washed, but must be Cleaned.

The Board is prepared to lime-wash FREE OF CHARGE a limited number of Buildings in those Divisions. OWNERS who desire to avail themselves of this offer should apply in writing to the Secretary on or before the 7th of October.

Choice among applicants will be in the absolute discretion of the President.

The EASTERN Division of the City of Victoria is bounded on the West by Gilman Street and Peel Street.

Kowloon is divided into the EASTERN and WESTERN Divisions by Nathan Road and a straight line drawn from the North and through the Yau Ma Tei Reservoir to the Northern Boundary of Kowloon.

J. L. MATHESON, Secretary.

Dated this 1st day of October, 1918. [2470]

INTIMATION



A Gift that will be remembered

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Our Calendar of

CELESTIAL WATERWAYS

is something quite new

and attractive.

You cannot imagine any more

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HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

TEL. 16.

DEATHS.

Campos.—At the General Hospital, Shanghai, on October 1st, AMALIA MARIA PEREIRA DE CAMPOS, aged 18.

Lee.—On September 30th, MARY WILLOUGHBY LEE, aged 10 years, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Claude M. Lee, American Church Mission, Waihi.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10, DES VERTS ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 20, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG 8th October, 1918.

GERMANY'S REQUEST FOR AN ARMISTICE.

We must beware of building our hopes too high upon the news that our enemies have asked for an armistice. The probabilities are, we think, that Germany has been forced to make this request by the Allies' many recent successes, and that the German leaders have been compelled by the populace to use their utmost endeavours to arrange a peace before fresh disasters overtake them. But on the other hand, the proposal may be merely another camouflage, made without any intention of acknowledging defeat, for the purpose, partly, of gaining time for further military preparations, and partly, with a view to inducing the German people to continue their appalling sacrifices in the belief that the Allies are bent on their total destruction. This view of the question is supported by the bad faith of which the Germans were guilty in transferring troops from the Eastern to the Western Front, contrary to agreement, while the Brest-Litovsk Conference was in progress, and by the boastful tone of the new Chancellor's speech in the Reichstag. It has already been impressed upon the German people that Germany long ago made an offer of peace, which the Allies rejected with scorn, and as the reply to the present request can only be a demand for unconditional surrender, we may expect the German people to be told that the Allies are determined utterly to ruin them and their country, and that, therefore, they must, as the

Raiser said, give their last cent and last breath in defence of the Fatherland. It is true that the German leaders who were responsible for this horrible war admit complete defeat, for eventually they themselves must be hopelessly ruined, and for this reason it is inevitable that they will neglect to do everything in their power to preserve their worthless lives and their property as long as possible, no matter what the cost may be to others. The German people, in time to come, may work out their own salvation, but impregnated as the present generation is with the foul ideas of its leaders, it would be a dangerous mistake for us to regard this request for an armistice as having been made in sincerity and as being a trustworthy indication that the only peace to which it is possible now for us to agree is likely to be forthcoming very shortly. Consequently, we must not relax our efforts or be over optimistic.

The new German Chancellor has stated that President Wilson's speeches will be accepted as a basis for peace negotiations. In judging Germany's sincerity it would be well to bear in mind that President Wilson's terms included "the evacuation of all Russian territory, the evacuation and restoration of Belgium without any attempt to limit the sovereignty she enjoys in common with the other free nations; the freeing of all French territory, the restoration of the invaded portions and the righting of the wrong done to France by Russia in 1871 in the matter of Alsace-Lorraine; the readjustment of the frontiers of Italy along clearly recognisable lines of nationality; the opportunity for autonomous development for the peoples of Austria-Hungary; the evacuation of Roumania, Serbia and Montenegro and the accord-ance to Serbia of free and secure access to the sea; the permanent opening and freedom of the Dardanelles; under international guarantee; an independent Polish State; and, finally, a general association of nations under specific covenants for the purpose of affording mutual guarantees of the political independence and territorial integrity of great and small States alike."

Queen's College swimming sports will take place to-day at 2 p.m. Mrs. Ralphs has kindly consented to distribute the prizes.

The annual bazaar, under the auspices of the Ministering Children's League, will be held in the grounds of Government House on November 2nd.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending 21st September amounted to 45,625 tons and the sales to 45,433 tons.

N.B.—The Officer Administering the Government in Council will sit at 9.50 a.m. on Thursday next, to hear an appeal by Messrs. Gerin Drevard & Co. against the enrolment of Mr. J. D. Birrell.

We understand that the Order of the British Empire (O.B.E.) has been conferred upon the Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, Hon. Secretary of the War Charities Committee, and the Hon. Mr. McL. Messer, Captain Superintendent of Police.

Lieut. Theo. R. Hoyer, formerly of Japan, son-in-law of Professor and Mrs. Clement of Tokio, was killed in France on July 18th, the first day when the Americans went "over the top" in the counter-offensive against the Germans which opened the way to the recent victories.

The Hon. Secretary of the Club de Recreio, Kowloon, begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the Portuguese Red Cross Fund:—Already acknowledged, \$4,455; M. S. Sassoon, \$10; 4 Sentries Magazine Guard, \$4; "An Allied sympathiser," \$50; total \$4,519.

A Chinese male, living at No. 22 Lyndhurst Terrace, was sent to the Government Civil Hospital as the result of attempting to commit suicide by jumping into the harbour from the Yau Ma Tei ferry launch, Wa On. The man was rescued by the *Joia* of the launch. He is reported to be of unsound mind.

The death is reported of Mr. A. F. Comrie, who was found lying in the compound of his residence in Kowloon with a bullet wound in the head. Mr. Comrie, who was about 49 years of age, had been until recently with the firm of Messrs. Baker, Morgan & Co. He had previously been connected with various mercantile houses on the China coast.

CORRESPONDENCE. KOWLOON ROADS ETC.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—I should like to draw the attention of the Public Works Department to the disgraceful state of Mody Road, caused by the transporting of hundreds of steel rails for the railway from the Kowloon godowns to a point just opposite the east end of the road.

These rails are being transported on ordinary trucks four at a time, hauled by 6 or 8 coolies, the route taken being along Peking Road, across Nathan Road to Mody Road, across Chatham Road to the railway, where the fence has had to be specially opened up to allow of their being taken through.

The coolies doing this work are not at all particular whether the ends of the rails plough up the road or not, and as the road does not appear to have been constructed for such heavy traffic, the result is that it is now a series of ruts from beginning to end, that portion opposite Lyndon Villas being so bad that the trucks get stuck in the ruts which they have made. To get them out, the coolies swing them from side to side, enlarging the holes, so that now that part of the road is absolutely dangerous for vehicular traffic.

I should like to know why the rails were taken this way at all. (1) They could have been taken from the godowns to the siding in lighters without going near the roads at all; (2) They could have been taken from the godowns to the siding at the north side of the terminus, through gates already provided, put on to a truck, and taken to the siding without damaging any roads and without interfering with the traffic any more than they are doing at present.

It is not long ago that Mody Road was re-surfaced with tar-macadam at considerable expense, and now this work will have to be done again.

Who is going to pay for it? The contractor whose trucks have cut up the road, or the ratepayers?

As the cost of this work will not be a small item it might be worth the while of the unofficial members to ask the question at the next meeting of the Legislative Council as to who is the individual who is responsible for the work being done in that way.

To make matters worse, the contractor who is building the new flats at the corner of Mody and Nathan Roads is using the road for a stone-mason's yard, breaking up large blocks of granite to the danger of the passers-by, sometimes absorbing nearly half the road. This is done also on top of the tar-macadam. It would be interesting to know whether he has a permit for so doing, and if not, why he is allowed to do it. If he has got a permit, why should one have been issued allowing him to encroach on an already narrow road when he has the footpath on that side also.

A third item is the footpath at the corner of Nathan and Kimberley Roads, overlooking the tennis club. This path has been carried away by the heavy rains three times since the 1st of May and has been repaired in a more or less haphazard way each time, the last being about 10 feet long and the width of the pavement. It was several feet deep extending down to the level of the tennis courts. As the sides were composed of lumps of granite with which the previous repair was made, it was a dangerous place to fall into, but for five days there was no attempt made to repair it, neither was a fence of any kind put round it or a light at night to warn people of the danger. To-day some fresh rain seems to have struck the person in charge of the job, and the bank has been cut back, apparently to put up a sustaining wall, but the earth has been carefully placed on the path in such a way that pedestrians may easily trip over it, especially in the dark, and there is no fence or danger-sign again. Is there no one responsible for these things, or is it just left to the Chinese contractor—Yours, etc.,

KOWLOON.

"OUR DAY."

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—The Committee and the other prominent persons who are devoting much time and money to perfecting the arrangements for raising funds for the Red Cross on the 24th inst. are neglecting one thing to make "Our Day" a complete success. The number of people with money always at hand in this Colony is comparatively small. Those who are paid a small or moderate salary on the 1st of every month generally find that they have little or no spare cash on the 24th of the month. It is this class of the community that I believe to be, and it is on its behalf that I am asking for some of your valuable space. Some of us are prompted by patriotic and charitable motives, and some by a desire to have a good time, and I am sure we will get our money's worth; but without the dollars we are powerless. Will the Committee let the heads of the various firms know that they approve payment of salaries to their employees say on the 23rd inst. I am sure we shall appreciate it.—Yours, etc.,

HONGKONG, October 7th, 1918.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

ENEMY INTERNMENT REGULATIONS.

PEKING, October 6th.

The enemy internment regulations have been published designating the Yunchun Temple in the Tangshan district the first camp.

THE NEED OF FOREIGN INTERVENTION.

The Canton Government's declaration of war against Hsu Shih-chang emphasises the imperative necessity of external assistance to heal the strife and supervise the finances. The leading citizens and enlightened officials are looking to America in the hope of obtaining the required aid.

THE REHABILITATION OF GOVERNMENT BANK NOTES.

The Ministry of Finance recommends that Seventh Year Domestic bonds be again placed on the market in order to enhance the value of the bank notes.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

PEKING NEWS.

PEKING, October 7th.

Tuan Chi-jui will make the War Office an independent department.

Hsu Shih-chang wishes to appoint Feng Kuo-chang, Commander of the 15th and 16th Divisions, and give him supreme military powers. Tuan Chi-jui strongly objects.

The rumour regarding the restoration of the monarchy is spreading in Peking. The Fungtien troops are said to be the leaders in the movement. The election of the Vice-President is to be held on the 8th inst.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

CANTON NEWS.

CANTON, October 7th.

We are informed that General Luk Wing-ting and the Kwangtung leaders are opposed to the dismissal of the Civil Governor Li Yew-hon during the present time of unrest.

It is said that Dr. Wu Ting-fang has been trying to secure the position for his son, but that he dropped the matter when he found there was strong opposition.

Li Yew-hon has recently informed the Provincial Assembly that he will remain in office and maintain peace and order until he is permitted to go.

SUPPORTING THE GOVERNMENT.

It is reported that the *Shiu Wo*, a training cruiser of the Northern Squadron left Fukien recently. She is coming to Canton to join the South and was expected to arrive at Whampoa this afternoon. The Canton authorities have sent gunboats to welcome her on her arrival.

THE PROVISIONAL PRESIDENT.

The M.P.'s have announced that until the "real" President is elected, the Military Government is entitled to control national affairs. A Provisional President will, therefore, be elected.

We learn that Dr. Wu Ting-fang will be elected as Premier and will take up the Presidential duties.

A message from Swatow states that the people there are still being forced to contribute to the military expenditure. We are also informed that charitable institutions and commercial associations have received strong demands for funds from the troops in the locality.

THE VALUE OF PROPAGANDA.

CHINA AND THE ALLIES.

In the House of Commons, on August 6th, in the course of some criticisms of the functions of the Ministry of Information, Mr. Leif Jones complained that its leading officials were directors of a large number of companies. Mr. Curran Owen was a director of as many as 36 companies, mostly tentacles of a great tobacco trust. He was in charge of propaganda throughout Asia and the Far East, including Japan.

Mr. McCarty contended that the need for effective propaganda would continue so long as the war lasted. He was informed that our Minister in Peking had attributed the action of China in joining the Allies entirely to our propaganda department.

LADY MAY'S ROSE FUND.

LIST N. 6.

Already £1,573.50

Mr. N. J. D. Stephens 100.00

Mr. N. J. Stubb 100.00

Total £1,773.50

During the month of September 2,150,000 million gallons of water were stored in the City and Hill district waterworks, as against 1,559,344 millions in the corresponding month last year. The consumption per head per day was 22.7 gallons as against 22.9 in September, 1917. In the Kowloon waterworks 352,600 million gallons were stored, the same as last year, while the average consumption per head per day fell from 13.2 to 12.9.

THE WAR.

GERMANY WANTS PEACE:

THE NEW CHANCELLOR'S VIEWS:

PRESIDENT WILSON'S TERMS AS A BASIS OF NEGOTIATION.

IMMEDIATE GENERAL ARMISTICE REQUESTED.

RUSSIA DENOUNCES BREST-LITOVSK TREATY.

DEMobilISATION OF BULGARIAN ARMY DECREED.

General.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH RUSSIA'S AGENCY.]

THE CHANCELLOR ON COMING PEACE.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT'S PROGRAMME.

COPENHAGEN, October 6th.

The new Chancellor, Prince Max, speaking in the Reichstag yesterday, said that by an Imperial decree, of September 30th the Empire's political leadership had undergone a fundamental alteration. In accordance with the methods which the Government had now introduced, he submitted to the Reichstag, publicly and without delay, the principles by which he proposed to conduct his gravely responsible office.

GERMAN PEOPLE'S CONFESSION OF POLITICAL FAITH.

These principles were firmly established in agreement with the federated Governments and the leaders of the Majority parties in the Reichstag before he decided to assume the Chancellorship. Hence they contained not merely his confession of political faith but that of the overwhelming portion of the German nation.

Only the knowledge that the majority of the people supported him gave him strength to undertake the conduct of the Empire's affairs in the present hard and earnest times.

THE PEOPLE'S PARTICIPATION DESIRED.

One man's shoulders were too weak to carry alone the present tremendous responsibility of the Government.

Only if the people actively participated, through freely elected political leaders, in deciding their destinies, could he confidently assume his part of the responsibility.

NEW GOVERNMENT SUPPORTED BY THE MASSES.

His resolve to do this was lightened by the fact that the Labour leaders had reached the highest offices in the Empire in the new Government. This offered a sure guarantee that the new Government was supported by the broad masses of the people.

The programme of the Majority Parties, on which he took his stand, contained the acceptance of the former Imperial Government's answer to the Pope's note of August 1st, 1917, also the unconditional acceptance of the Reichstag's resolution of July 19th, 1918.

THE PROGRAMME'S FURTHER GOOD POINTS.

The programme further declared the willingness of the new Government to join a League of Nations based on equal rights for all, both strong and weak.

It considered the situation of the Belgian question to lie in the complete rehabilitation of Belgium, particularly her independence and territorial integrity. Effort would also be made to reach an understanding on the question of indemnities.

The programme would not permit peace treaties hitherto concluded to be a hindrance to the conclusion of a general peace.

GOVERNMENT OF CONQUERED TERRITORIES.

Its particular aim was that popular representative bodies should be formed immediately, on a broad basis, in the Baltic Provinces, Lithuania, and Poland.

As a preliminary, a civil rule would be introduced immediately in the Baltic Provinces, Lithuania, and Poland which should regulate their Constitutions in such a way that their relations with their neighbours would not have outside interference.

HOW THE GOVERNMENT WAS SELECTED.

As regards Germany's domestic policy, the manner in which he had formed the Government showed that he had taken a clear and firm stand.

In making his selections he had laid the greatest weight on the fact that members of the new Government stood on the basis of a just peace, regardless of the war situation, and that they had openly declared this to be their standpoint at the height of Germany's military successes.

AN INDISPUTABLE RESULT OF THE WAR.

He was convinced that after the war the Government could not again be formed without the support of the Reichstag, and without the leaders being drawn from it.

An indisputable result of the war had been that, in Germany, for the first time, great parties had co-operated in a firm and harmonious programme, thus reaching a position to determine the fate of the people, and this development would never be repeated. (Cheers.)

He trusted that while Germany's fate was unaccompanied by danger those sections of the people, outside the Majority parties and whose representatives did not belong to the Government, would put aside "all that separates us and give to the Fatherland what is the Fatherland's."

DEMOCRATIC FRANCHISE FOR PRUSSIA.

This development necessitated the alteration of the Constitution in accordance with the Imperial decree of Sept. 30th to enable the members of the Reichstag, entering the Government, to retain their seats in the Reichstag. A bill to this effect would be submitted to the Federal States for immediate decision.

The Chancellor recalled the speech of the Kaiser on August 4th, 1914, when he said: "There are parties, but they are all German Parties." (Cheers.)

He said that the political development of Prussia must proceed in the spirit of these words, and the King of Prussia's promise of democratic franchise must be fulfilled quickly and completely. (Cheers.)

He did not doubt that those Federal States, lagging behind in constitutional development, would resolutely follow Prussia's example. (Cheers.)

RELATIONS BETWEEN THE MILITARY AND CIVILIANS.

For the present, the state of siege could not be relinquished but close relations with military and civilian authorities must be established so that in all not purely military questions, especially censorship, and the right of meeting, the attitude of the civilian authorities should make itself heard, and the final decision rest with the Chancellor. (Cheers.)

An order from the Kaiser to the effect would be sent to the military commanders, and September 30th, 1918, the date of the Kaiser's Decree would mark a new epoch in Germany's internal history.

With the people behind it the German Government would ask at the peace negotiations, for the protection of labour and the insurance of workers, thus obliging the treaty-making States to institute, in their countries, within the prescribed time, provisions for the security of life and health, also the care of the workers in case of illness, accident or invalidity.

GERMAN "HONOUR."

The German people, after four years of the bloodiest struggle against numerically superior enemies, were still confident of their strength, and were resolved to endure heavier sacrifices.

A continuous, terrible and murderous battle had been raging for months in the West. Thanks to the incomparable heroism of the Army, the Front was unbroken.

"Just because we are inspired by this confidence of the future, it is our duty to make certain that the bloody struggle will not be protracted for a single day beyond the moment when the end of the war seems possible to us, when that end does not affect our honour."

GERMANY CAN ACCEPT PRESIDENT WILSON'S PROGRAMME.

Continuing, the Chancellor said: "I, therefore, supported by the consent of all our Allies, who are acting in concert sent last Friday night, through the intermediary of Switzerland, a Note to the President of the United States in which I requested him to take up the question of the bringing about of peace, and to communicate to this end with all the belligerent States."

The Note will reach Washington to-day or to-morrow. It is directed to President Wilson because he, in a message to Congress on January 1st, 1918, and in later proclamations, particularly in his New York speech of September 27th, proposed a programme of general peace which we can accept as the basis of negotiations.

WHY THE PEACE NOTE WAS SENT.

I have taken this step, not merely for the salvation of Germany and her Allies, but for the humanity which has been suffering during the years of war; also because the thoughts regarding the future well-being of the nations, proclaimed by President Wilson, agree with the general ideas cherished by the new German Government, and the overwhelming majority of our people.

So far as I am personally concerned, my earlier speeches to other assemblies testify that my conception of a future peace is unchanged.

Since I am entrusted with the leadership of the Empire's affairs, what I want is an honourable and enduring peace for all mankind, and I believe such a peace will be at the same time, the strongest rampart for the future well-being of the Fatherland.

THE TWO ALTERNATIVES.

Whatever be the outcome of my action I know that it will find Germany firmly resolved and united, either for an upright peace, which rejects every selfish violation of the rights of others, or for a final struggle between life and death, to which we shall be forced through no fault of our own.

If the answer to our Note by the opposing Powers be dictated by the will to destroy us, I do not despair at the thought of this second alternative.

I know the greatness of the mighty powers yet possessed by our people, and the incontrovertible conviction that they are only fighting for their life as a nation will double these powers. (Cheers.)

I hope, however, for the sake of all mankind that the President of the United States will receive our offer as we mean it. Then the door will be opened for a speedy and honourable peace of justice and reconciliation, both for us and for our opponents.

CENTRAL POWERS WANT PEACE.

PRESIDENT WILSON APPEALED TO BY NEW CHANCELLOR.

COPENHAGEN, October 6th.

The Chancellor (Prince Max) announced in the Reichstag that he had sent a Note to President Wilson through the Swiss Government on Friday night, requesting President Wilson to take up the question of the bringing about of peace, and to communicate with the other belligerents on the subject.

UNCTUOUS PRINCE MAX.

AMSTERDAM, October 6th.

A telegram from Vienna states:—The Chancellor telegraphed to Baron Burian as follows:—

The glorious deeds of our Armies, the determination of our peoples to defend themselves, and the loyal co-operation of our Governments, will, with God's help, lead us to an honourable peace."

Baron Burian replied that all his thoughts and efforts, in loyal co-operation with the German Government, were directed to bringing the blessings of an honourable and just peace at the soonest possible moment.

NEW GERMAN POLITICAL COMEDY.

PARIS, October 6th.

A Havas message says:—The new Chancellor of Germany, Prince Max of Baden, the nephew of the Duke of Baden, is head of the new Parliament. Government, according to the political comedy staged by the Emperor, who has probably become an adherent of democracy.

"OUR TRIUMPH IS IN SIGHT."

PARIS, October 6th.

A Havas message says:—M. Clemenceau, the Premier, addressing the Department Council, said:—"Our triumph is in sight."

AN IMMEDIATE GENERAL ARMISTICE INVITED.

BULS, October 6th.

Telegrams from Vienna, Bern, and from the Austrian Minister at Stockholm confirm the Chancellor's proposal to President Wilson to open peace negotiations, adding, however, that the Chancellor's offer included an immediate general armistice. The report of the Chancellor's speech was received through Amsterdam without any mention of the general armistice.

THE TEXT OF THE GERMAN NOTE.

AMSTERDAM, October 6th.

A telegram from Berlin states:—The following is the text of the German Note transmitted to President Wilson through Switzerland:—"The German Government requests the President of the United States of America to take in hand the restoration of peace and to acquaint all the belligerents on the matter and to invite them to send plenipotentiaries for the purpose of opening negotiations. It accepts the programme set forth in President Wilson's message to Congress on January 8th and the later pronouncement, especially the speech of September 27th, as a basis for peace negotiations, with a view to avoiding further bloodshed. Germany requests the immediate conclusion of an armistice on land, water and air. Signed: Max, Prince of Baden."

TURKEY WILL TAKE A SIMILAR STEP.

The telegram adds that Turkey is about to take a similar step.

THE TRAIL OF THE GERMAN.

PARIS, October 6th.

A Havas message says:—The German Staff wantonly set fire to Cambrai. The fire which wrecked St. Quentin was part of a long prepared plan. All people of the Entente must claim retaliation.

RUSSIAN NOTIFICATION TO TURKEY.

AMSTERDAM, October 6th.

The Wiener journal reports that Russia has notified the Turkish Government that the Brest-Litovsk Treaty is null and void in consequence of the occupation of certain districts by Turkey, in contravention of the agreement.

The Vorwärts says that the annulment of the peace treaty by Russia means the resumption of war against Turkey, also against Germany, if the latter assists her ally.

EARLIER CABLES.

ANOTHER TRIUMPH FOR MARCONI.

PARIS, October 6th.

A Havas message says:—Signor Marconi has scored a great triumph by sending a wireless message to Australia from Carnarvon, a distance of over 19,000 miles.

HOLLAND'S ECONOMIC POLICY.

THE HAGUE, October 6th.

It is officially stated that a new department of the Foreign Office, headed by Jonkheer Smout, Hurgroen, the departmental chief of the Foreign Office, assisted by an Advisory Council consisting of Cohn Loder, Vansels, Helder, and Kroeller Waller, has been established to unify the economic foreign policy, and to seriously prepare to deal with post-war economic questions. The Department begins work immediately, in view of the renewal, shortly, of economic negotiations with the belligerents.

DEATH ROLL IN "BURUTU" DISASTER.

LONDON, October 6th.

It is reported from Liverpool that 35 perished in the sinking of the Elder Dempster Liner *Burutu* collision.

Franco-Belgian front.

LATEST CABLES.

BRITISH FRONT.

BRITISH TROOPS IMPROVE THEIR POSITIONS.

LONDON, October 6th.

Sir Douglas Haig states:—"We improved our positions slightly in local engagements to the south-east and to the north of Auberscheul-aux-Bois."

To the north of the Scarpe we took possession of Frenchy and established ourselves on the eastern outskirts.

AERIAL ACTIVITIES.

LONDON, October 6th.

Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on aviation, states:—"In cloudy and unsettled weather, on October 5th, we dropped 92 tons of bombs, shot down nine aeroplanes and drove down three uncontrollable."

Nine British machines are missing. Our nightfliers dropped a ton of bombs on railway junctions behind the enemy positions.

One British machine has not yet been located.

The Press Bureau states:—"The Royal Air Force contingents, working with the Navy between September 24th and October 5th, co-operated with the Belgians in their offensive. The weather was unfavourable but they dropped 72 tons of bombs on the enemy's railway communications and dumps and hit several trains, three of which caught fire. They also caused explosions in important dumps and started fires among the railway buildings. They caused numerous casualties among reinforcements and transport."

We destroyed 23 aeroplanes and drove down seven uncontrollable. Ten British machines are missing.

EARLIER CABLES.

DESPERATE FIGHTING FOR BEAUREVOIR.

LONDON, October 6th.

Sir Douglas Haig states:—"Stubborn fighting occurred all day long. Mont Brechain and Beaurevoir having been captured (the former in the early morning, with 500 prisoners) the Australians were severely counter-attacked."

The enemy, throughout the remainder of the day, repeatedly attempted, with reserves, to regain the village. All his attempts were repulsed and the enemy suffered heavy losses.

British tanks are doing great execution. The village remains in our possession.

The possession of Beaurevoir, which was fiercely disputed, remained long doubtful. The enemy, strongly reinforced, spared no effort to retain the village.

OVER A THOUSAND PRISONERS.

After progressing during the day, by hard fighting, the English, in the evening, re-attacked and carried the village, establishing the line firmly on the east and north-east. North of Beaurevoir we took possession of Auberscheul-aux-Bois and established ourselves on the high ground on the north, towards Les Dines. We took over 1,000 prisoners yesterday north of St. Quentin.

BEAUREVOIR CAPTURED.

LONDON, October 6th.

Sir Douglas Haig states:—"We captured Helm, Mont Brechain, and Beaurevoir, in spite of severe counter-attacks."

LATEST CABLES.

FRENCH FRONT.

PURSUIT OF ENEMY ON THE SUIPPE FRONT CONTINUES.

LONDON, October 6th.

A French communiqué states:—"The pursuit of the enemy continued all night on the whole of the Suippe front. On the left, our troops, after crossing the Aisne canal in the region of Sapignol, reached the neighbourhood of Agulcourt."

Further to the east we are approaching Aumencourt Le Petit. The mass in Nogent La Basse is in our possession and our troops have passed considerably beyond it. We are progressing on a general line to the north of Pommale, the north of Lavannes and the north of Epwa.

SUCCESSFUL OPERATIONS OF THE ITALIAN TROOPS.

On the right, we occupy the village of Pont Favergnot on the Suippe.

On the Arne our advanced troops reached the wooded crest to the north of the river.

Several hundreds of prisoners were taken yesterday during the night.

To the south of the Ailette the Italian troops are operating in the regions of Ostel and Soupir, after previously capturing the important points d'appui of Lacourt, Soupir—De Soupir.

Yesterday, they were engaged in severe fighting on the plateau to the north-east. They carried, by assault, stubbornly held trenches on the height of La-Croix-Saintete and the Metz farm.

To the north of St. Quentin fighting is being continued with the same bitterness. In the region of Lestines we made a fresh advance to the east of the T. at locality.

GERMAN ADMISSIONS.

LONDON, October 6th.

A German official statement says:—"We relinquished projecting positions between Crevecoeur and Beaurevoir."

The Anglo-French continued attacks between Le Catelet and the north of St. Quentin.

Beaurevoir and Mont Brechain remained in the enemy's hands. East of Rheims and astride the Suippe we evacuated positions at Brimont and Beru.

The Americans continued strong attacks between the Argonne and the Meuse and advanced as far as the wooded heights north of Exermont.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE GERMAN RETIREMENT IN CHAMPAGNE.

LONDON, October 6th.

A French communiqué states:—"The Franco-American victorious attacks during several days on the Vaise and Champagne fronts, compelled a general retirement of the enemy towards the Suippe and Arne rivers, who have abandoned formidable positions fortified during four years, and defended with undeniable desperation."

He is retreating in force on a front of 45 kilometres from Rheims. Brimont tort and the Moronvilliers massif are ours.

Nogent-la-Bessée massif is completely surrounded.

Our advance guards, keeping in close touch with enemy rear-guards have passed the line—Draiville—Bourgnon—Cernay-le-Rheims—Beine—Bithenville.

Farther east we hold the whole course of the Arne. We crossed the Suippe at Orainville and the Arne at several points.

AMERICAN ATTACK WEST OF THE MEUSE.

LONDON, October 6th.

An American communiqué states:—"Our attack to the west of the Meuse was continued in spite of determined resistance, by artillery and machine-guns, from well entrenched positions. Strong hostile counter-attacks were repulsed with heavy enemy losses."

GERMANS TO RETIRE TO THE ANTWERP-MEUSE LINE.

LONDON, October 6th.

A Havas message says:—"There is every indication of the early abandonment of the Flanders Coast, and of Ostend and Zeebrugge. The enemy will retire to the Antwerp-Meuse Line. This will be a severe blow to German pride as the pan-Germans insisted on the retention of the coast as vital for world-power."

The British advanced south of Arras, taking 4,000 prisoners.

In Champagne, the French and Americans broke deep into the German second line of defence which was enormously fortified.

East of Argonne, General Pershing's First Army is nearly at the top of the Argonne Forest.

St. Quentin is a skeleton city—plundered and shell-swept. The work of the vandals is lamentable. The church is hardly recognisable.

GEN. GOUBAUD SIX MILES FROM VOUIERS.

PARIS, October 6th.

A Havas message says:—"As the military factor of the Hindenburg Line has ceased to count, the German retreat on a 17 mile front in the Argonne sector was hastened by the British."

The enemy is now in danger of losing the Belgian Coast. Lens has been cleared of the enemy and Arras is occupied.

In Eastern Champagne Gen. Gouraud is less than 6 miles from the Vouiers junction, a base of great importance, for 25 miles of railways connect the enemy with Germany.

FRENCH AVIATION ACTIVITY.

LONDON, October 6th.

A French aviation communiqué states:—"Notwithstanding low clouds and fog our aviators closely observed enemy movements."

Four enemy aeroplanes were felled and one balloon set on fire.

Enemy troops and convoys in the battle zone were bombed and machine-gunned. Twenty tons of bombs were thus employed in addition to 13 tons which were dropped on stations during the night in spite of a dense fog-bank.

THROUGH GERMAN EYES.

LONDON, October 6th.

A German official message states:—"Against our new lines, to the east of Arras, the enemy followed via Bois-Grenier, Fournes, Wingles and across the railway to the east of Lens."

The English captured Le Catelet; the French gained a footing in Les Dines and Morecourt.

We re-captured Les Dines. We withdrew unobserved between Prunay and St. Marie Apy and to the east of Rheims."

The Balkans.

LATEST CABLES.

SERBIANS ENTER VRANJE.

LONDON, October 6th.

A Serbian communiqué states:—"After violent fighting our advance-guards entered Vranje on Friday and took several hundred prisoners and many guns."

The enemy is withdrawing to the north in disorder. In Italian communiqué states:—"In Albania we made progress on the El Bassan Road and reached Lindas."

DEMobilISATION OF BULGARIAN ARMY DECREED BY NEW KING.

AMSTERDAM, October 6th.

The new King Boris has decreed the demobilisation of the Bulgarian Army. SOBRANJE APPROVES OF ARMISTICE.

BALU, October 6th.

A telegram from Sofia states that the Sobranje, in secret session, unanimously approved of the armistice.

EARLIER CABLES.

AUSTRIAN RETIREMENT IN ALBANIA.

ENEMY DRIVEN BACK BEYOND DIBRA.

LONDON, October 6th.

A French Eastern communiqué states:—"The Allies in Albania forced the Austrians to retire along the El Bassan road beyond the confluence of the Skumbi and the Lagaitza."

The enemy were also driven back beyond Dibra.

BULGARIA'S SURRENDER.

OUR DAY

Thursday, 24th October, 1918.

PROGRAMME

MORNING

SALE OF ROSES—Lady May's Rose Fund.
12.30 p.m. AUCTION OF SPECIAL ROSES at Cricket Club Ground.

AFTERNOON

GYMKHANA and Side Shows at Happy Valley including "THE JOY WHEEL."

EVENING

ENTERTAINMENT AT THE BOTANICAL GARDENS
Gates open at 7.30 o'clock.

Grand display of JAPANESE FIREWORKS.

CHINESE CONJURERS.

RAFFLE of Dodge Motor Car at the Portuguese Stall.
Tickets NOW on sale 1 cent to \$12.00.

RAFFLE for special prizes, tickets \$1.00 each.

RAFFLE for 1,500 prizes kindly presented by the Portuguese Community. Tickets 20 cents each.

REFRESHMENTS.

The BANDS of the 18th Infantry and Hongkong Police Reserve will play throughout the evening.

EARLY NOVEMBER At the THEATRE ROYAL at 9.15 p.m.

"The Barton Mystery"

A spoofic fantasy in four parts.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

POSSESSION OF HOUSE-BREAKING IMPLEMENTS.

A Chinese was sentenced to a month's hard labour for being in unlawful possession of house-breaking implements. It was stated that the implements were found concealed in defendant's shoes.

TOO GOOD TO BE TRUE.

A Chinese youth, who represented himself as a marine-hawker, was charged with being in unlawful possession of a quantity of scrap-iron.

An Indian constable stated that defendant was arrested in Wing Lok Street with the iron in his possession. Defendant stated that he bought the iron from a sampan for \$1.

Sergeant Pitt said the iron was worth about \$20.
Mr. Wood remarked that defendant ought not to buy such a large quantity of iron for \$1 without having his suspicious aroused. He fined defendant \$20, with the alternative of a month's hard labour.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

An assistant of the Wing Tung Cheong shop in Des Vaux Road was charged, on remand, with forging three bank-drafts, of the total value of \$375, payable at the Bank of Canton.

Defendant, who was represented by Mr. D. J. Lewis, made a statement to the effect that he had contracted debts through gambling and had also to support an aged aunt and sister. He had borrowed money from friends, who pressed him for its return, so, having no alternative, he extracted the drafts from the letters addressed to the firm and made use of them. He had used a portion of the money in obtaining medical treatment as he was sick.

Mr. Wood committed defendant for trial at the October Criminal Sessions.

RIFLE AND AMMUNITION.

A Chinese who has just returned from America was charged with being in unlawful possession of a Winchester rifle and 195 rounds of ammunition.

Inspector Sullivan stated that when defendant landed in the Colony his luggage was searched and the rifle and ammunition were found in a trunk. Defendant informed witness that the trunk belonged to a friend, who had asked him to bring it to the country. Witness liberated the man from custody on a bail of \$250.

Mr. Wood fined defendant \$350 and ordered the confiscation of the rifle and ammunition.
The *lukong* who arrested defendant seized him by the collar when the fine was imposed and began to march him out of the Court. Magistrate, however, ordered the *lukong* to desist from such harsh treatment.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF A DAGGER.

A Chinese was charged, on remand, with being in unlawful possession of a dagger.
Mr. T. H. King, A.S.P., prosecuted, and Mr. Leo d'Almada appeared for the defence.

Mr. King stated that on September 26th defendant was noticed pursuing some people with a dagger and was arrested by the Chief Chinese detective. At the Police Station defendant admitted possession and said that the weapon was being used as a means of protection. The Police were of opinion that defendant belonged to one of the factions who had a frays at the Ko Shing Theatre, and were subsequently charged at the Police Court. The Police viewed the matter in a serious light, as stabbing was becoming common in the Colony.

After the evidence for the prosecution had been heard, Mr. d'Almada urged that his client had used the dagger as a means of self-protection. His client saw a large crowd pursuing him and drew out the weapon.

Defendant corroborated this statement.
Mr. Wood said it was a serious thing to draw out a dagger, or even to be in possession of one. He fined defendant \$50.

A DANGEROUS AMUSEMENT.

A Chinese was charged with negligently firing a pellet from an air-gun and injuring a 10-year-old child.

Inspector Sullivan stated that complainant, a sampan-woman, was walking along the Prays in Connaught Road, carrying her baby on her back, when she heard the "pop" of an air-gun. Her baby cried out and when she examined it she found the child bleeding from the head. She informed Sergeant Holland, who went on board the *Wa San* with some Chinese detective and arrested defendant. A box of pellets and the air-gun were found in defendant's cabin.

Evidently defendant was firing from the boat to the shore. It was a dangerous practice and might have killed the child, who was attended to at the Hospital. Over a hundred pellets were found in the vicinity of the accident. Witness thought that all air-guns should be licensed.

Defendant pleaded that it was an accident; he was firing in the air at the time.

Mr. Wood remarked that it was a very serious offence and might have ended in defendant being sent to the Criminal Sessions if the pellet had entered some vital part. He fined defendant \$50, and ordered him to pay a further \$10 compensation to the mother of the child. "It is unfortunate," said the Magistrate, "that the Ordinance does not include air-guns in the list of dangerous weapons." He ordered the Inspector to refer the matter to the Captain-Superintendent of Police.

HAPPY OBLIVION.

A Chinese was charged with being drunk and disorderly and with assaulting another Chinese.

Defendant said he had enjoyed himself on Saturday and was drunk, with the result that he was oblivious of all the accidents or incidents which had occurred.

Inspector Sim stated that defendant stabbed complainant on the back with a knife, as a consequence of which complainant had lost a quantity of blood.
Mr. Wolfe sentenced defendant to three weeks' hard labour.

"IT SERVES YOU RIGHT."

A Chinese was charged with stealing a quantity of mat-bags.
Sergeant Murphy stated that the whole blame should be attached to the complainant, who left the mat-bags in the street. Defendant had been assaulted by the Indian watchman and had lost a quantity of blood.

Mr. Wolfe, addressing the complainant, said: "It serves you right. If you keep mat-bags out in the street you must expect them to be stolen. I will get the Police to summon you for keeping mat-bags in the public streets." He sentenced defendant to fourteen days' hard labour.

EMBEZZLEMENT.

A Chinese shroff and salesman of the Yee Sang Lung firm, of No. 23, Hollywood Road, pleaded guilty to embezzling \$310.18, which was paid to him between May 15th and September 14th on behalf of the firm.

Mr. G. Haywood prosecuted, and Mr. J. H. Gardiner appeared for the defence. Mr. Haywood stated that defendant, who was engaged as an assistant, collected debts belonging to the firm which he did not pay into the firm. Defendant made various excuses when asked for the money and ultimately admitted spending it. Defendant was in receipt of a small salary and commission.
Mr. Gardiner said his client was led to commit the act owing to ill-health. He had entered into agreement with the firm to pay back all the money in monthly instalments.

Mr. Wood sentenced defendant to six months' hard labour.

CONTRADICTORY EVIDENCE.

Two Chinese were charged, on remand, with stealing a quantity of iron bars, belonging to Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co. Another Chinese was charged with receiving the stolen property with guilty knowledge.

Mr. J. H. Gardiner appeared for the alleged receiver.
The evidence was to the effect that the two defendants, assisted by the third man, who was a *jokis* employed by Lane, Crawford & Co., were removing the iron bars when they were arrested by an Indian constable.
When cross-examined by Mr. Gardiner, the police constable denied releasing Mr. Gardiner's client and then re-arresting him. Another witness for the prosecution, however, stated that defendant was released and then re-arrested.

Another witness stated that nobody had any authority to remove the bars from the godown after it had been closed.
Mr. Wood discharged the defendants as the evidence was contradictory.

SNATCHING ON A STEAMER.

Two Chinese were charged with snatching \$90 from a passenger on board the *Haitian*.

Inspector Sullivan stated that complainant was on the steamer when the two defendants, accompanied by several other men, surrounded him. The first defendant snatched the \$90, which he handed to another man. Complainant arrested one man and an Indian watchman arrested the other, who had \$35 in his possession. This, the man stated, he picked up from the deck. Inspector Sullivan asked the Magistrate to remand the case for a week for the evidence of the guard.

Mr. Wood accordingly remanded the case, fixing bail at \$500 each.

A Chinese was charged with snatching a purse from another Chinese, on board the *Sui Yang*.

It was stated that defendant, who was a passenger from Shanghai, was in the act of picking up his cigar which had fallen on deck, when defendant attempted to pick his pocket.

Mr. Wolfe remanded the case till to-day.

ALLEGED SHOOTING WITH INTENT TO MURDER.

A Chinese was charged, on remand, with discharging a revolver at another Chinese with intent to murder him.

Inspector Sim stated that on Sept. 20th there appeared to be some trouble between complainant and defendant over a question of money or over a woman with whom both were in love.

On the afternoon in question defendant visited complainant's junk and a quarrel ensued. Words led to blows, and apparently defendant and two other *jokis* got the worse of it. Defendant then went on to the master's junk, which was lying off Wanchoi Bay, and taking his master's pistol, which was lying in a cupboard, and a round of ammunition, returned to complainant's junk. He clambered on to the gangway, and, aiming the pistol at complainant, fired. The revolver missed fire and defendant attempted to shoot again with the same result. Another boatman, who witnessed the incident, boarded the junk and arrested defendant, who was subsequently handed over to complainant on the Prays.

A bullet was found in the junk, probably having dropped from the pistol when defendant attempted to fire.

Mr. Wolfe remanded the case till to-day.

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

COMPANY MEETING.

SHANGHAI COTTON MFG. CO., LTD.

The tenth annual general meeting of the Shanghai Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd., was held on September 27th, Mr. T. Hayashi (Chairman), presiding.

The amount of profit for the year ended June 30th, including Tls. 23,333.43 brought forward from the previous year's account, amounted to Tls. 863,383.83, which sum it was decided to appropriate as follows:—

Write off as depreciation upon:—

Building	Tls. 15,898.11
Spinning and weaving machinery and plant	44,793.42
Furniture	3,683.23
	Tls. 65,906.76

and to place to credit of Reserve Depreciation account

Tls. 5,972.28

To distribute as dividend Tls. 6 per share 240,000.00

as bonus Tls. 6 per share

240,000.00

300,000.00

To carry to credit of account as reserve

59,904.81

Tls. 863,383.83

Mr. Horatio Robertson, one of the directors, reminded the shareholders that at the meeting in 1914 they had been asked to subscribe Tls. 1,000,000 for new machinery and were then promised by the Board that the mill would be equipped in a manner superior to anything they had had before. The shareholders were loyal, they paid up to a man, some over-subscribing. There were delays over the erection of the new mill, that he would pass over what concerned him was the machinery then ordered. The Board had assured shareholders that the new mill would be ready and in working order in 1915, again in 1916, certainly by the beginning of the 1916-17 year.

In 1915 the shareholders had been told from the directors' table that all machinery had been ordered. They were told the same thing in 1916, in 1917, and were told it to-day, that the machinery would come. He proceeded: We have in the mill machinery dated 1916, 1917, 1918, what I want to know is where the machinery for 1914 and 1915? I know I am about to be shored off this Board and—

Mr. Byrrett: This discussion has reached an unseemly condition. Mr. Robertson seems to have quarrelled with the rest of the Board. If the information he now wishes to divulge was available before, and was not given, Mr. Robertson himself is to blame.

By an overwhelming show of hands it was voted to discontinue the discussion, after which Mr. Robertson said that, as a resolution was to be proposed to shelve him off the Board, he would ask again: "Where is that machinery?"

A proposal to re-elect Mr. Robertson to the Board was lost.

Subsequently, a Japanese shareholder proposed a resolution to record the thanks of shareholders to Mr. Robertson, who had been on the Board since the Company started, and to award him an honorarium, the sum to be left to the discretion of the board. This resolution was carried.

Mr. Robertson thanked the shareholders for the compliment shown him and invited them to appoint a committee to meet him at any time, when he would explain what he had been fighting for all these years, that he was working for their interests, and when they had heard what he would say they would have another opinion of him.

Mr. Byrrett, in proposing a vote of thanks to the Board and staff for the excellent showing of the company, suggested that the Board hereafter take shareholders into their confidence, and if there was anything to explain, especially relative to delays in arrival of machinery, an explanation should be made. The chairman said Mr. Byrrett's suggestion would have every consideration.

ALLEGED KIDNAPPING.

A Chinese was charged, on remand, with kidnapping two boys from the custody of their parents in Canton.

Defendant, when arrested and taken to the Police Station, admitted that he brought one of the boys from Canton, but stated that another person accompanied the second boy to Hongkong.

A youth, fourteen years of age, deposed that his parents were dead and he was walking about the streets of Peking when he met defendant, who induced him to stay with him. Witness lived with defendant at a eating-house, after which defendant took him to a village in Canton. There defendant noticed a little "cholas" if witness brought the little fellow home. Witness managed to take the boy to defendant's house, as witness and the boy had both begged together in the streets. Defendant took them out to tea and there he met another boy, whom he wanted to kidnap. Again witness was responsible for bringing the boy to defendant, who then invited them to go with him on a railway journey. He gave witness \$1 to purchase tickets, the arrangement being that defendant should travel with one of the boys and witness with the other. Defendant further asked witness to represent himself as defendant's brother, and to state, if anyone made inquiries, that he was going to his mother's house at Hunghong.

Mr. Wood remanded the case.

CUTLER PALMER & CO.'S "ASAHI BEER."



SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.



SOLE AGENTS:
MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA.

DAIRY FARM NEWS

There is no substitute for any Dairy Product.

FRESH MILK

is both Food and Drink.

Children must have it—adults should have it.

FRESH CREAM

is concentrated food.

"REMY MARTIN BRANDY"



Agents:
THORESEN & Co.

Child Suffered With Dry Eczema

On Head. Formed Bare Patch. Broke Out in Pimples. Cuticura Perfectly Healed in a Fortnight.

"My little girl suffered with dry eczema on the top of her head causing her to scratch until it bled. This went on for about six months and then I formed a bare patch about the size of a sixpence, and afterward broke out at the back of her head in big pimples.
"Seeing Cuticura Soap and Ointment advertised we decided to try them. The effect was marvelous and my little girl was perfectly healed in about a fortnight." (Signed) Mrs. S. Scruton, 4, De Silva St., Hutton Quarry, N. Liverpool, Eng., Aug. 11, 1916.

Cuticura Soap to cleanse and purify, and Ointment to soothe and heal are not only wonderful healers but wonderful preventives of skin and scalp troubles. Samples Free by Post. Address: F. Newbery & Sons, 27, Charterhouse Sq., London. Sold everywhere.

THE MENAGE OF INDIGESTION

to the General Health should neither be ignored nor treated lightly. It is always wise to regard indigestion as a serious menace, for this it is, most undoubtedly. Do not therefore dismiss a stomach ailment with the words: "It is only indigestion." Think of what it might lead to. For it happens that neglect of this ailment in some cases has serious results. A simple remedy—put one which has been proved time out of number for many years past to be safe and sure—in Bechman's Pills. This popular medicine should always be taken as soon as any symptoms of digestive derangement make their appearance. They include:—Biliousness, constipation, flatulence, headache, indigestion and other familiar forms of indigestion. Be prompt to deal with such troubles. Do not allow them to gain a hold upon you. Remember that these symptoms do really matter. Adopt the best defensive measures against the menace of indigestion to Good Health by taking



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OUR LONDON LETTER

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PRIME MINISTER AND ECONOMIC WAR ON THE ENEMY.

London, August 5th.

Mr. Lloyd George's speech to a deputation from the National Union of Manufacturers is very noteworthy because it is the first public declaration he has made about economic policy after the war. He stated that the longer the war the sterner will be our economic vengeance against Germany; that we shall never again permit our essential industries to succumb to German competition; and that the raw material of industry which we control throughout the world will be reserved first for ourselves, the Empire, and our Allies. What this means to Germany need not be emphasized. Although the speech was only made five days ago extracts from the German papers telegraphed from Holland show that the Huns have begun to squeal already.

The Prime Minister's statement is the logical outcome of the Imperial Conference which recently finished its labours here. The Dominions are solid against allowing the Germans the run of Empire markets, as in the period before the war. They do not, of course, attempt to dictate what the policy of this country should be in the economic field, but it is evident that what they have done on behalf of the Empire in the war gives them the right to have their views respected on a matter of this kind. Speeches of several Colonial Premiers in the last week or so have prepared the public for Mr. Lloyd George's announcement. The importance of the latter rests on the fact that it definitely commits the present head of the Government to the principle of a drastic change in our economic policy.

CHANGE CONSIDERED NECESSARY.

It is interesting to note the attitude of parties on the question of Preference. While the Tariff Reformers profess themselves disappointed that the speech was not more explicit as to the terms to be meted out to the Huns, the Free Traders are alarmed at the mere suggestion of any departure from Cobdenism. The former want a tariff purg and simple; the latter appear to have learned nothing and forgotten nothing since the outbreak of war, and are prepared the day after peace is signed to salute the German as a brother. As to public opinion in the average—which is the determining factor in the matter since it will find expression at the General Election when the issue will be put before the country—it is dead against allowing the Germans to exploit British markets at home and abroad to their own advantage and our detriment as was formerly the case. A change in fiscal policy is certain. Mr. Lloyd George, formerly an out-and-out Free Trader, says so. The country will follow his lead.

THE BRITISH WAY.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, the final Court of Appeal for the British Empire, has settled the vexed question of the "unalienated" land of Southern Rhodesia. The point at issue was whether the Crown by allowing the Chartered Company to continue its administration of the territory after the fight and death of Lobengula in 1893 had tacitly ceded to the Company its title in the land which had been subject to Lobengula. This point has been decided against the Company. The country belongs to the Crown.

As illustrating the British method of colonisation the case is of general interest. Less than 30 years ago Southern Rhodesia was over-run by the Matabele who held the tribes they conquered in subjection. To-day there is an established system of government, schools, railways, and other essential requirements of civilisation; the natural resources of the country are being developed, and the natives are secure, contented, and prosperous. Although the Chartered Company is a commercial undertaking it has never paid a penny to its shareholders, its revenues having gone in administrative expenditure.

All that the British Government did when "Dr. Jim" led a column of pioneers into Southern Rhodesia in 1890 was to make use of the Company to administer the territory. "It is," as the Times points out, "the traditional attitude of the British Government towards the overseas enterprise of its people. It is the British way, and here as elsewhere it has been successful to a degree which to the unprejudiced observer—and we may add, to our German enemies—can only seem miraculous." These observations might with equal truth be applied to the early days of Hongkong when the Colony was in the making.

NATIONALISTS IN PARLIAMENT.

The Irish Nationalist Party have returned to Westminster from voluntary exile with a new grievance. They have been absent from the House of Commons since the Sinn Féin conspiracy was unmasked and the ringleaders arrested. When this happened the Nationalist members were swarming over Ireland assisting the priests to make contemptuous denials, denouncing the British Government, and swearing they would not go back to Parliament until Home Rule was granted. But the exposure of Sinn Féin cut short their platform oratory, and left them in an awkward predicament.

However, they have now come back; but before they were permitted to leave the distressed country "Dublin Castle" required them to obtain passports for England just like any other citizen. And therein lies their grievance. "It is nothing less than another injustice to Ireland."

(Continued at foot of next column.)

CANADA AND GERMAN CRIMES
HIGHER THAN TARIFF WALL.

Sir Edward Kemp, Overseas Minister of Canadian Militia, indicated recently the probable attitude of Canada towards Germany after the war. He was welcoming journalists from the Dominion at camps where large numbers of Canadian troops are being trained for active service.

Sir Edward Kemp, addressing the visitors at a luncheon, said they saw what Germany had done to their hospitals, and one of the greatest and worst of her crimes had been the sinking of the *Llandovery Castle*. There could be no peace so far as Canadians were concerned—and he believed so far as the Allies were concerned—until Germany had been brought to her knees. People spoke about peace terms, and a treaty by which they would not trade with Germany. That might be a difficult thing; but no one need worry about that. Germany herself, he continued, "has made a wall over which she will not be able to trade with Canadians for generations to come. When Germany comes to trade with Canadians, will she come with clean hands? No; she will come with hands drenched with the blood of Canadian nursing sisters, surgeons, and helpless humanity in hospitals. Germany has erected a wall higher than any tariff wall—a wall with her own bloody hands, and so far as our people are concerned—and I believe I am speaking also for the people of Australia, New Zealand, and other Dominions, as well as Great Britain—German products, whatever they may be, will be unable to get over that wall because of the reasons I have stated." (Hear, hear.) He concluded by proposing the toast of "The Canadian Press Representatives."

Mr. W. A. Buchanan, M.P. of Lethbridge (Alberta), in reply, said there had been criticisms in Canada, largely due, he believed, to lack of information. By their visit they hoped to be helpful to the people. (Hear, hear.) If there was any part of the world determined to see a real peace which would mean the end of militarism and of Kaiserism, that determination was on the continent of America, not only in Canada, but in the great Republic south of it. (Cheers.)

Mr. F. Ronfret, Montreal, also replied, and said there had been comments with reference to the attitude of Quebec towards the war. He had no hesitation in saying that so far as the principle of participation in the war was concerned, there were no two sentiments in Canada. (Hear, hear.) There had been differences of opinion as to the method of participation, and at first Quebec was against conscription. They thought they could serve the cause of the Allies voluntarily. There had been no Quebec riots. There might have been a few riots in Quebec, but they did not represent the feeling of the people. (Hear, hear.) After the measure was sanctioned, in no provinces was it better observed or more easily put into practice than in Quebec. (Hear, hear.) The people there had a double interest in this war. They had French blood, and French traditions of honour and chivalry, as well as a regard for the great British Constitution, which had developed their love for freedom, and they were Canadians. (Hear, hear.)

Perhaps, all things considered, it was not diplomatic on the part of the Irish Executive to require passports from Members of Parliament. The Radical Press here are exploiting the incident, describing it as indicative of the system of "pin pricks" which makes it difficult to deal with Ireland. But what would you have? In the present temper of Irish politicians (nothing that the Ministers can say or do can by any possibility be right in their eyes. In the meantime the Government policy may be described as a resolve to let Irishmen "stew in their own juice." We have to get on with the war.

THE NATURALISED GERMAN.

"Once a German always a German." The conviction of Sir Joseph Jones, an ex-Lord Mayor of Sheffield, shows that neither naturalisation nor length of residence is a guarantee of loyalty to his adopted country in the case of a German. Sir Joseph, who was knighted during his Mayoralty in 1905, was naturalised 45 years ago, yet just before the war he was instrumental in obtaining for a German munition firm valuable information about a new Service rifle with which Messrs. Vickers were experimenting on behalf of the British Government. The question is now being asked whether a man convicted and fined £2,000 for an offence such as this should be allowed to retain his title for it does seem incongruous that a person of this description should continue to be included in the list of Knights of the British Empire.

THE NEW LONDON "PAV."

Old-time patrons of the once famous music-hall, the London Pavilion, in Piccadilly Circus, will know it no more as such, for from now onwards it becomes a West End theatre devoted to the "legitimate." All the garish decorations, the glaze and glitter that were reminiscent of Victorian days, the merits of 80-and-80's whiskey or lemonade that shouted at you in big lettering round the house, the "promenade," and other things have disappeared. Instead, there is a beautiful interior decorated in harmony with the Louis Seize period. But song and dance will still help to banish dull care at the "Pav" as in the brave nights of yore; and the house begins its new career this week with a bright Revue adapted from Rep's "Flas et Champs."

Apologies of theatre generally London is well provided with musical sketches and light comedy at this time. Theatrical managers presumably give the public what they want, and judged by this standard the vogue is for what is amusing only. A serious drama would not survive a week. People want to forget the war for a few hours; at least, and have something to laugh about. And there is plenty of this sort of theatrical fare in London just now.—H.B.

ALSACE-LORRAINE DINNER.
M. CLEMENCEAU'S MESSAGE.

The dinner of the Patriotic League of Alsace-Lorraine, took place at the Café Monico, London, on France's Day. Lord Burnham presided, over a large company, which was international in character.

The toasts of "The King" and the "President of the French Republic" having been honoured,

Vicomte de la Panouse proposed "Success to the Allied Forces." Speaking in French, he said that whatever happened they would emerge victorious from the long struggle which had been imposed upon them by the spirit of domination and brutality which prevailed in the German Empire. (Cheers.)

THE SWORD AND PEACE.

Lieut.-General Sir Francis Lloyd, in reply, said reference had been made to the splendid moral of our troops. That would enable us to "win through." There could be no peace by negotiation. There could be nothing but peace by the sword. They who were against us had ruled it so. (Hear, hear.) And now that we had that indescribable asset that had come over the western waves at the time when we most wanted it, we should surely carry the war through. There could be no end until the great flag of France was snatched up from the glorious plains of Alsace-Lorraine. (Cheers.)

Lord Burnham proposed the toast of "France." It was, he said, the morrow of the Remembrance Day of European Liberty. (Hear, hear.) Nobody would now deny its urgency. Alsace-Lorraine had become in an increasing degree the criterion of the French spirit, the *quintessence* of this bloody war, the memory of which would never die while man endured. Never had the spirit of France shone out with a more sustained and sustaining radiance than during the last three months which had kept us in an agony of hope deferred and of suffering nobly borne. What must have been the feelings of the enslaved people of Alsace and Lorraine during the dark days which have passed? Worst of all must it have been for those sons of France who were forced by the iron hand of alien tyranny to fight against those of their own household. (Hear, hear.) On February 17th, 1871, the representatives of the lost provinces proclaimed "l'immuable volonté de l'Alsace et de la Lorraine de rester française." (Cheers.) Quiet had written, "L'Alsace et la Lorraine ne sont pas seulement deux provinces, elles sont les deux boulevard de la France." Without them, "l'ennemi est maître chez nous; il est à perpétuité sur le chemin de Paris; il tient la France à la gorge."

Such had been the state of things since 1870; such must it cease to be. (Cheers.) Civilisation could have no future if this rule of steel was to govern the world. It would soon perish in red blood and yellow gas.

France stood by the great ideas that gave humanity its *raison d'être*. For four years this war had been fought for the most part on French soil, which had been tossed and torn out of all recognition. The great monuments of centuries had been ruthlessly destroyed, the very aspect of the land had been changed into a hideous deformity. But the spirit of the nation was serene and invincible. (Cheers.) Since he last presided at their reunion he had again traversed the French lines from Compiègne to Verdun. He saw the territory which was gloriously recovered from German hands over the Chemin des Dames, and he realised that in the spring of last year General Nivelle only just missed achieving what might well have been the decisive victory of the war. (Hear, hear.) Everywhere he realised that the motto which was inscribed over every one of the forts of Verdun—"S'en aller plutôt que se rendre"—was true of the nobles and greatest fort of France, the unquenchable and indomitable love of the fatherland. Behind this eternal and elemental love of the land of their fathers they stood together, the great "bloc" of free men standing for a free world. (Cheers.)

THE FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN
OF THE U.S.A.

DETAILS OF THE ISSUE.

The following details of the War Loan now being placed by the United States Government is taken from a telegram received by the American Consulate-General, Hongkong:

The Fourth Liberty Loan campaign for six billion dollars, began on September 28th and closes on October 15th. The bonds bear interest from October 24th at 4½ per cent., payable half-yearly, and mature on October 15th, 1933, but may be redeemed at the pleasure of the Government after October 15th, 1933, at par and accrued interest. They are exempt from taxation as to principal and interest, except as regards Estate or Inheritance taxes and graduated additional Income taxes, commonly known as surtaxes. The denominations of the bearer bonds are \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000, and \$10,000 gold, and of the registered bonds \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000, \$10,000 \$50,000 and \$100,000 gold. The terms of issue are 10 per cent. on or before October 15th, 30 per cent. on November 2nd, December 15th, and January 15th, the balance of 30 per cent. being payable on January 30th with accrued interest. There will be no accrued interest charged on bonds paid in full prior to October 15th. The Department has made arrangements to take care of all details of subscriptions not entered through the usual banking channels, which may be forwarded to it through Diplomatic and Consular Officers for entry. Cheques should be made payable to the order of the Disbursing Clerk, Department of State. The Department desires every American abroad, as well as others interested in the common cause, to have an opportunity of participating.

WHERE THE BRITISH ARE
SUPERIOR.

"The British Empire" (says the New York *New Republic*) "has been able in a few years to turn its citizens into soldiers and mould its ploughshares into cannon, but it could not improvise a scientifically competent General Staff. The inability to do so seems to be indirectly responsible for the failure of the British Army during the past year to measure up to the size of its job and to the expectations of the British nation."

STANDING THE STRAIN.

But the significance of the partial failure should not be exaggerated. During the last four years the war has subjected the stamina of the chief belligerent nations to a succession of unforeseen and pitiless tests. In the case of several of them the very fabric of their national lives is being pulled to pieces, and in the case of all of them many parts of the national organization are proving more or less inadequate and untrustworthy. Great Britain has suffered with the rest. One after another of the faults which the dominant public opinion had allowed to remain in the national structure have caused serious anxiety, but on the whole the fabric of British nationalism is standing the strain better than is that of any of her enemies or any of her Allies.

The British nation has not shown any superiority over France or Germany in its moral endurance, in its ability to take and inflict punishment, or in its courage and *sang-froid*. It has not shown itself the equal of its chief friend and its chief enemy in the mastery of military technique. But what it has done is to demonstrate once again its superiority to other nations in political good sense. The British still keep and still display the political gifts which made of them the originators of parliamentary government, the most successful exemplars of opportunist liberalism, and the builders of the first empire which has not proved to be the enemy of civil and political liberty.

The political goods sense of the British people has been expressed chiefly in their ability to recognize and to repair, even during the preoccupation of war, some of the gravest faults in their national organization. They have not made of the war the excuse for shirking every responsibility except that of military preparation and the organization of victory. On the contrary, they have bestowed far more candid, painstaking consideration upon the fulfilment of their collective social responsibilities than they did during peace; and they have been able almost to agree upon many immediate and future measures of industrial, educational and social reconstruction.

The British have recognized the indispensable contribution which industrial and social reorganization could furnish to the enduring moral unity of the nation; and the recognition has its remoter spiritual as well as its immediate practical significance. They have gained enormously in intellectual alertness and open-mindedness. They are mutually adjusting themselves to the certainty of radical alterations in the balance of social forces, and many of them are assiduously studying how these changes can be controlled and guided for the benefit of the British nation.

THE SCIENTIFIC SPIRIT.

Thus almost for the first time in their history the British are applying the results of scientific investigation to the fulfilment of their national and social purposes, and their willingness to do so is significant testimony to their ability to profit by the experience of the war and to learn the most difficult lesson of their own failures.

The British are breaking away from the tradition which has kept them a nation of amateurs who live by irresponsible rule of thumb methods in industry and politics. An increase of democratic idealism has brought with it an increase of the professional spirit. They are bent upon carrying the expert scientific spirit, not merely into their practice of the military and industrial arts, but into the more difficult, exacting and more fruitful regions of political and social reconstruction.

THE KAISER AND ITALY.

U.S. DENTIST'S REVELATIONS.

Dr. Arthur Davis, formerly the Kaiser's dentist, describes in the *New York World* Wilhelm's exultation over the defeat of the Italians last October. Davis was summoned to the Palace at Potsdam to attend the Kaiser, who had been suffering from toothache all night. On arriving at the Palace Davis found a wonderful breakfast awaiting him, real coffee, white bread, butter, marmalade, sugar, cream, cold meats—articles of food nobody in Germany outside the Royal family and the Junkers had eaten for months.

After breakfast the dentist was conducted to the Imperial bed-room, where a haggard-looking Kaiser greeted him with the remark: "Look here, Davis, you've got to do something for me. I can't fight the whole world and have toothache. Besides, I must go down to Italy to see what my noble troops have accomplished." The Kaiser explained that the Big campaign was merely a feint to deceive the Italians. "We let Italy go ahead," and waited patiently for the "right moment," said the Kaiser. "Then they thought their contemplated offensive must inevitably bring our weaker neighbour (Austria) to her knees, and force her to make a separate peace. And then when their offensive was within a week of being launched we broke through their lines on a slope 3,000 ft. high, covered with snow, where they could not bring up reserves of new guns, and we surrounded them. This for us was a real help from God. Now we've got the Allies."

Describing the Kaiser's bed-room, Dr. Davis says he noticed two books on the table, entitled respectively "The World War" and "The Next World War," both in German.

THE WAGER.



Optimist (excited after argument): I tell you what, my friend, this war's bound to end next Spring.
The Cautious One: After the first six months I gave up guessing when the war would end.
Optimist: I'll betcha.
The Cautious One: Don't worry old man, I never bet.
Optimist: Look here, I'll bet you a War Bond ticket; half of that is a contribution to War Charities.
The Cautious One: Well, as for such a good purpose I don't mind breaking a principle, but we ought to put up the money between us for the ticket now for the War Bond Drawing will be over by the end of the year, the lower to pay the winner \$250 when the time comes. What date shall we say?

HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY
WAR BOND DRAWING

31st December, 1918.

TICKETS ON SALE AT ALL BANKS, HOTELS, CLUBS AND STORES.



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IN the arena of "Big Business" has appeared a new steel-brained champion, the Master-Model of the Royal—the machine with the rapid-fire action; the typewriter that fires letters as an automatic gun spits bullets!

Unless you are "Royalized," you are paying the price of the Royal without knowing it—besides that of your old-style machine—in the higher cost of your business letters.

Built for "Big Business" and its Great Army of Expert Operators.

This master-machine does the work of several typewriters in one—it writes, types cards and bills! The one machine does it all—without any "special" attachments.

The following net cash prices are based upon the present high exchange:

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G. R. NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1916.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required, may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

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A French Remedy for all Irrregularities of the Menstrual System. It is a powerful and reliable remedy for all cases of irregularity, whether the cause be a cold, a fever, or any other ailment. It is a powerful and reliable remedy for all cases of irregularity, whether the cause be a cold, a fever, or any other ailment.

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INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to NIMRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to NIMRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

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JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

or to Messrs. A. C. C. Canton: THE BANK LINE LIMITED,
General Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO	SAIL
SHANGHAI	"SINJIANG"	On 8th Oct. Noon.	
SWATOW and SINGAPORE	"LINAN"	On 8th Oct. 9 A.M.	
SHANGHAI	"SUICHANG"	On 10th Oct. 1 P.M.	
SHANGHAI	"KAIYANG"	On 12th Oct. 3 P.M.	
YANTAI	"KUIHONG"	On 15th Oct. Noon.	

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation, Ample Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and Staterooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed by Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Whampoa.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

Telephone 36

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passenger Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOSHOW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"FAHONG" ... Capt. J. W. Evans ... THURSDAY, 10th Oct. at 1 P.M.
"MAITAN" ... Capt. A. E. Hodgins ... TUESDAY, 18th Oct. at 1 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blakely Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFFRAK & CO.,
General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS

W. & A. STEWART

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a daily qualified surgeon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamer	Leave Hong-Kong	Connecting Mail	Due at	Due at
Colombo	Yokohama	via from Colombo	MARSEILLES	LONDON

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

R.S.

Leave Hongkong About

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS

(Non-Transshipment)

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Calling at SHANGHAI, PORT SWETTERHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1st and 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.
Proposed Sailings:

STEAMERS	Leave Hong-Kong about	Leave Straits about	Due at Marseilles if sailing about	Due at London about
Intermediate Service is Temporarily Suspended.				

"WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS."
All Cables are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNERS.

Consignors are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GOSNOLD & DAVIES, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

P. L. KNIGHT,
Acting Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SHIDZUOKA MARU 14,500 TONS	THURS. 10th Oct. 11 A.M.
YOKOHAMA	KAGA MARU 15,300	WED. 30th Oct. 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	AKI MARU 12,300	SAT. 19th Oct. 11 A.M.
YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU 9,800	SAT. 14th Dec. 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	TOTOMI MARU 7,000	FRI. 18th Oct.
LONDON via LIVERPOOL via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY & CAPE TOWN		
MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THUR, IS. TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY		
NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO & PANAMA CANAL		
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO		
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON		

† Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji.

† Wireless telegraphy.

HONGKONG, VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE

MANILA, KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIZU & YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 30,000 tons displacement.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

"KATORI MARU" ... SAT. 30th Oct. at 11 A.M.

"SUWA MARU" ... THURS. 14th Nov. at 11 A.M.

† Omitting Manila, Keelung.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
B. MOBI, Manager.

Telephone 223 and 229

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.
FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KOREA MARU	20,000	SAT. 2nd Nov.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	TUES. 12th Nov.
TENYO MARU	22,000	MON. 25th Nov.
SHINYU MARU	22,000	WED. 18th Dec.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA and TOUTUCU.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDREAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
NIPPON MARU	11,000	Nov. 5th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICE, LTD., and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

TELEPHONE 1274 and 1275.

T. DAIGO, Manager,
King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM SHANGHAI

SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE.

Ports of call—Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Saigon, Singapore,

Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

F. RADAMILLER,
Agent.

TELEPHONE 740.

Queen's Building.



O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

GENOA LINE—Monthly service via Singapore, Bombay and Port Said. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamers.

MARSEILLES LINE—Regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Fagot Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan.

"MANILA MARU" ... MONDAY, 21st Oct. at 3 P.M.
"CHICAGO MARU" ... SATURDAY, 26th Oct. at 3 P.M.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every two months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Manilla, Darwin and Cape Town.

BOMBAY LINE—Regular fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, and Colombo.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Batavia, Sourabaya and Semarang.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Amoy, S. S. Sydney and Melbourne.

FORMOSAN LINE—The steamer will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the Wharf Telephone No. 16 will be fixed.

KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.

"KANO MARU" ... SATURDAY, 12th Oct. at 10 A.M.
"AMAKURA MARU" ... SUNDAY, 20th Oct. at 10 A.M.

TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS

Please Apply to—

K. YAMASAKI, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" (15,000 tons, American Registry).

"CHINA" (10,000 tons, American Registry)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

"NANKING" October 24th.

"CHINA" November 18th.

(An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.)

O. E. BUTTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,
Prince's Buildings, 100 House Street, Tel. 1044.

